

JULY 1966

*The*  
*Quarterly Journal*  
OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



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*Cover: The city of Savannah under siege by the French and Americans in October 1779. One of a portfolio of drawings by the French artist Pierre Ozanne, who sailed with the French fleet under Comte d'Estaing. (Geography and Map Division)*

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# The Quarterly Journal

OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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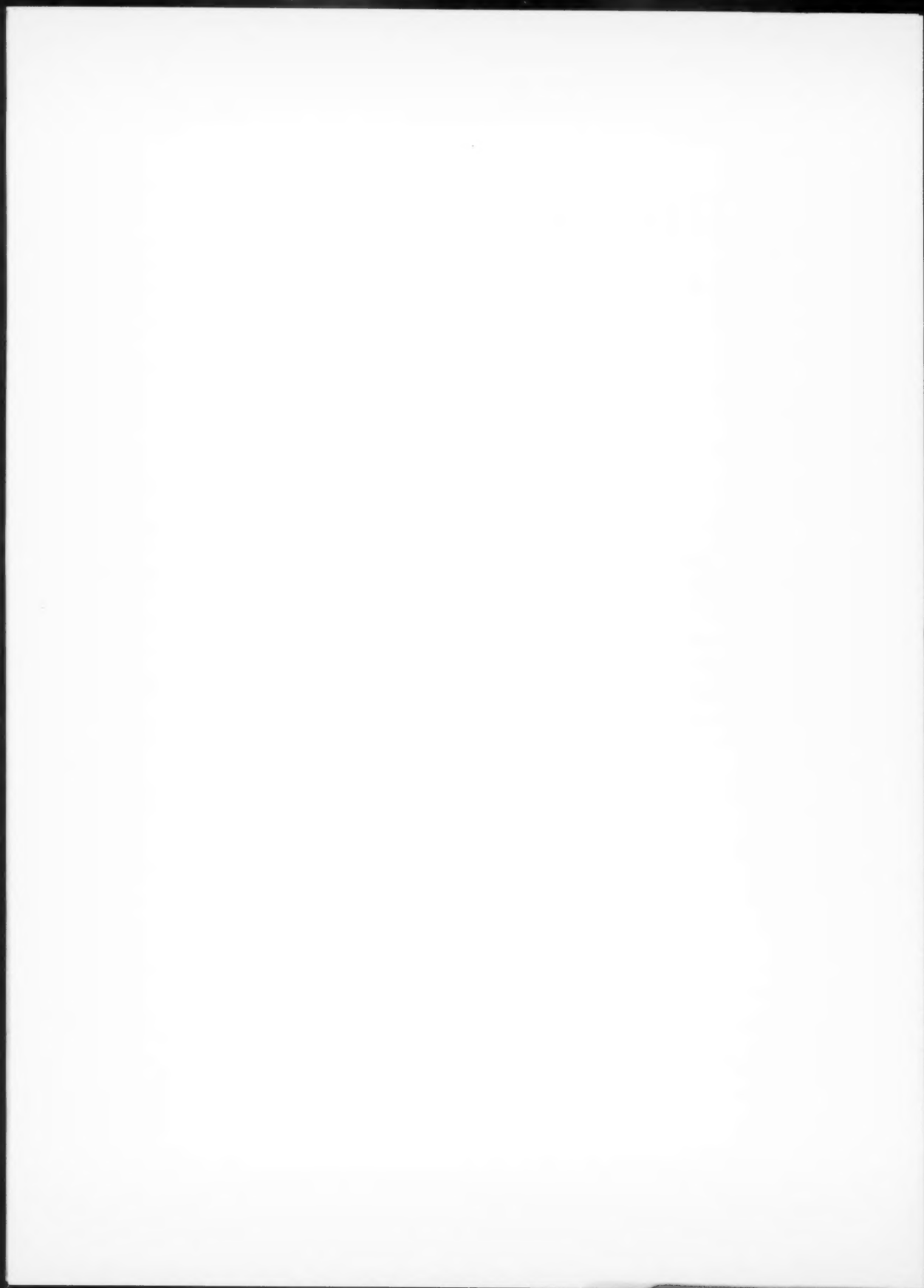
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Sarah L. Wallace, *Editor*

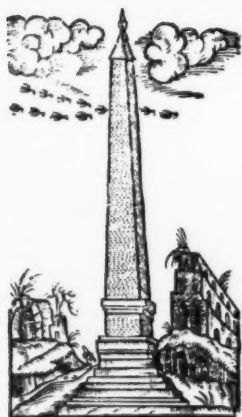
Florence E. Nichol, *Assistant Editor*

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## Editor's Note

From time to time, almost every editor is tempted by delusions of grandeur, temptations that his readers will soon put to rout if he does not. Now and then, at a late hour as the pages of a *Quarterly Journal* are made up, one is tempted to see it as an ambassador of the Library of Congress, carrying a message of service and cooperation to countries around the world.

Some such thoughts came to mind when we chanced upon references to *De Legato Legationeque, Liber* by Krzysztof Warszewicki. The first edition of this popular account of the practice of diplomacy was printed in Cracow in 1595 by Januszowski, whose device appears on this page. An urbane, observant, worldly diplomat, Warszewicki thought that an ambassador should be "reserved, discreet, never too

loquacious, graceful but never obtrusive, courteous, easy, captivating, but full of dignity. . . ." In describing the diplomat as the eyes of his country, Warszewicki must have been aware that a diplomat is the observed as well as the observer, for he admonished the ambassador to be modest in his ordinary life, to work for peace and friendly relations, to be prudent, and to avoid "shady places," gambling, frivolity, and most of all beautiful women, "the greatest of all dangers."

In the light of these standards, the *Quarterly Journal* editors are ready to abandon all ambassadorial aspirations save one, the duty outlined by Warszewicki "to inform justly and precisely." That the *Journal* tries to do in the many fields in which the Library is actively interested.

SLW



*William Hawkins, director of the Service International de Microfilms, Madame Bonnel, and Madame Helleu at her desk in the reading room of the Archives des Affaires Etrangères, as they planned the microfilming of certain records of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Behind them is the portrait of the Comte de Vergennes, French Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time of the American Revolution. Photo Tscherniak-Paris.*

# *La Déléguée à Paris*

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FOREIGN COPYING PROGRAM IN FRANCE

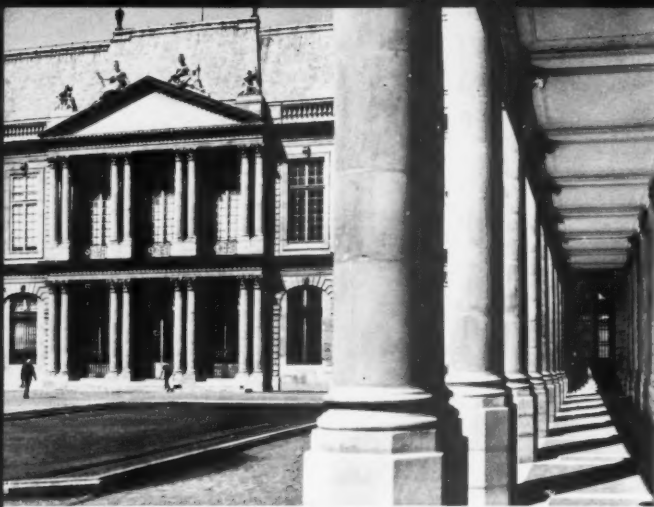
ULANE BONNEL

WHEN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS decided a few years ago to intensify its Foreign Copying Program, Daniel J. Reed, then Assistant Chief of the Manuscript Division,<sup>1</sup> went to several countries in Western Europe to enlist cooperation. By chance Dr. Reed and I met, and largely because of the extraordinarily communicable nature of his enthusiasm for his mission I soon found myself with the most interesting, challenging, thoroughly enjoyable task I have as yet undertaken, and certainly the one with the most impressive title: Library of Congress delegate in France for historical research.<sup>2</sup>

From the outset I felt considerable pride in having joined the ranks of those dedicated searchers who have worked in the Library's far-flung foreign copying program.<sup>3</sup> My pride has grown with my knowledge of their accomplishments. Because the origins of the United States and therefore the sources for the study of its early history are found largely in other lands, access to foreign archival ma-

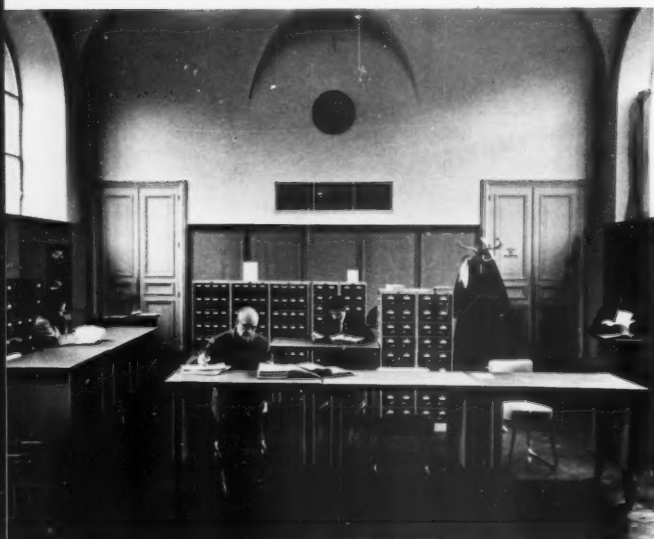
terial has long been recognized as a necessity. Since 1905 the Library of Congress has sponsored, often in close collaboration with the Carnegie Institution of Washington, various copying projects—transcriptions by copyists, photographs, photostats, and finally microfilms—which have made available to American scholars significant portions of foreign archives directly related to the United States. Technical advances in the field of photoduplication, allied with a general need for a new look at history after the Second World War, have led to a demand for more, and especially more comprehensive, source material. The Library's postwar copying program in France, thanks to the new technology, can better satisfy both present needs and anticipated future demands.<sup>4</sup>

Our fundamental principle has been to select for copying anything pertaining to United States history in a given series. Microfilming by period or by subject within the vast field of American history was considered to be



*Above: Facade and colonnade of the Hôtel de Soubise, home of the Archives Nationales.*

*Below: The catalog room and the old but venerable reading room of the Archives Nationales.  
Photos Archives Nationales.*



uneconomical because of the relatively few specialists prepared to use such films to best advantage. Working on a series basis would, however, present certain guarantees to repositories, to the Library of Congress, and to the scholarly public. Systematically microfilming American materials in a given series would first of all ensure a greater degree of comprehensiveness than heretofore attempted in France, thus allaying scholarly apprehensions concerning selections. The scope of potential readers would be materially increased, and what might be termed "cost per consultation" thereby reduced. As the organization of the archival material would be respected and indeed reproduced in part, none of the deductions to be drawn from implied administrative and archival policies—and they can be highly significant—would be lost. Finally, the logic of research and copying on a series basis might well appeal to curators who deplore history "fashions" that send readers flocking to one field while rich, unexploited material lies unnoticed elsewhere.

To provide solid foundations for the new principle, broad definitions were given to deceptively simple questions: What is of interest to American history? And what are, for our purposes, the boundaries of America? In the exploration period, and later in the case of naval records, "America" is the New World; ships venturing into the Western Hemisphere often went from one continent to another and the reports which found their way into the archives obviously cannot be divided between North and South American history. This is true as well for the 17th-century Pacific Ocean-to-China ("Mer du Sud") trade, because French vessels engaged in these long and perilous journeys called also at Antilles and Brazilian ports. Furthermore, French, Dutch, and English rivalry for this trade, often related to North American commerce, makes the entire matter of importance to the study of United States history. By the end of the 17th century, the various parts of the New

World had become sufficiently differentiated in their relations with France that the working definition of "America" can be limited to the North American continent plus the Caribbean area; and thus it remains until after the American Civil War. Then the field of interest may well be narrowed to the United States and its possessions.

What is directly related to American history? The record of all human endeavors which have created repercussions within the geographical and chronological framework outlined above may be considered so. It is hoped that this view will ensure intellectual fare for present and future schools of historical philosophies. In any case, it has the tremendous advantage of coinciding with views of America held by French archivists through the centuries, thus permitting integral reproduction of large groups of material.

As a corollary to the scope of the projected program and to make it economically feasible, new impetus was given to longstanding campaigns to eliminate duplication of effort on the part of the various institutions engaged in reproducing foreign archival material. Headway has been made; conferences have been held; and the Library of Congress has established a clearinghouse for information on the subject, known as the Center for the Coordination of Foreign Manuscript Copying.<sup>5</sup> The Council on Library Resources has generously made funds available for the launching of the center, which can render invaluable assistance by making known what has already been copied, where the copies are located, and what other foreign collections can and should be reproduced. It can also suggest priorities to be assigned to various projects. The results will be of as much value to foreign repositories as to American institutions, for in the past the former have been solicited all too frequently to authorize reproduction of records already copied once if not several times. Close collaboration is maintained with Canada, which likewise sponsors



*Above: Le Palais des Affaires Étrangères, where the Archives des Affaires Étrangères are housed.*

*Below: Device from the title page of instructions for the administration of maritime prizes, in the Archives des Affaires Étrangères.*

an important copying program in France, Father René Baudry, Canada's representative, and I coordinating our work locally so as to avoid useless duplication.

Once the Library of Congress' conception of a satisfactory copying program had been clearly defined, it was presented to competent French authorities, with a request for authorization to begin a long-range microfilm program in the body of material of the greatest interest to us—the "archives anciennes," that is, from the beginning of constituted archives in the reign of Louis XIV to the French Revolution.





The proposed program created immediate interest and was given careful study, not only because of its comprehensiveness but also because it might serve as a precedent for similar requests in the future. During this consultation period, I often had the privilege of conferring with directors and archivists of major repositories, and it is indeed a pleasure to evoke the cordiality, the perfect courtesy, and the friendly understanding with which I was received. This was particularly true of Monsieur André Chamson, Director General of the Archives de France, and of Monsieur François Dousset, his principal associate, as indeed of all personnel of the Archives Nationales with whom I came in contact. It was equally true of General de Cossé-Brissac, head of the French Army's Historical Service; of Admiral Grincourt, then chief of the Naval Historical Service, and of his successor, Admiral de Brossard; and of the distinguished chief of the Manuscript Department of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Monsieur Thomas. Opportune visits from Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hamer, Assistant Librarian, and from Daniel J. Reed, at that time Assistant Chief of the Manuscript Division, and conferences held with their French counterparts, provided decisive impetus to our conversations, heightened the general climate of confidence which characterized them, and led to their happy conclusion. Thus it was that after due consideration of its various aspects and implications, the Library's request was approved by the directors of the principal repositories.

The Library of Congress, to seal the "pact," joined together with the National Archives and the Council on Library Resources to invite two French archivists, François Dousset, who may be termed the executive director of the Archives de France, and Etienne Taillemite, Curator of Naval and Colonial Records at the Archives Nationales, to come to the United States for 2 weeks of professional visits and conferences. The results of their highly successful mission are given in an ex-

cellent article by Etienne Taillemite in the January 10, 1966, issue (No. 51) of *La Gazette des Archives*. In the meantime, back in Paris, the decks were cleared for action.

The nautical expression is in order, for our program began with French naval records. The choice was appropriate and timely: the Navy represents one of the principal, quasi-permanent points of contact between France and America; I happened to be familiar with naval records and accustomed to searching them; these particularly rich sources appeared to be less well known in the United States than other major collections; and last but not least, the U.S. Navy's Naval History Division had embarked upon its most ambitious venture to date: the publication of documents relating to the naval and maritime history of the American Revolutionary War. In order to meet the U.S. Navy's immediate need for French source material on this subject and still respect the system we had adopted for our program, we decided to begin with the Marine B<sup>4</sup> series containing campaign reports and correspondence (1676-1829). Between the two World Wars a considerable amount of copying had been done in the part of the series related to the War for American Independence, as the French rightly designate it. That small portion was not reexamined, but the remainder of the series, with its supplement,<sup>6</sup> was searched from beginning to end and produced more than 3,000 feet of microfilm.

It was here that we worked out, tested, and adopted the details of our methods for searching, identifying, and reporting the vast amounts of archival material that were to be reproduced on microfilm.

In addition to the geographical and subject criteria already mentioned, we observe the following rules:

A document is always filmed in its entirety although only part of it may concern American affairs. This not only guarantees against oversights and reassures the scholar but

Révisé par le Comte d'Artois  
le 27 Janvier 1771  
L'abbé de l'Épée

# Projet

14

lorsqu'en 1766. La guerre fut déclarée  
Entre la France et l'Angleterre

133 = 11 = 16 Le Roy

Contre 59. Vaisseau

Dont 6. de 80 Canon et de 800

- 19. de 74 — can. 60.
- 3. de 70 — can. 60.
- 1. de 68 — can. 50.
- 15. de 66 — can. 50.
- 1. de 60 — can. 50.
- 6. de 50 — can. 40.

31. Frégates

Dont 2. de 40 — can. 30.

1. de 30 de 20 can. — 200.

Arrière

canonnières de 60 et 42. — 42.

4. Chasse-Marche 24. et 18. — 180.

1. Barque de 16 — can. 160.

5. Galères à bord de 8. — 30.

50. L'Angleterre

140. Vaisseau

Dont 6. de 80 Canon et de 800

- 15. de 90 — can. 80.
- 10. de 80 — can. 60.
- 39. de 70 — can. 50.
- 27. de 60 — can. 40.
- 26. de 50 — can. 30.

46. Frégates

Dont 15. de 40 et 30 — 260.

4. de 30 de 20 — can. 180.

55. Sloops

canonnières

- de 16.
- de 14.
- de 12.
- de 10.
- de 8.
- de 6.

Savoir aussi 105. Vaisseau, frégates et autres  
Bâtiments de guerre, pour le service  
de guerre, et autres non compris les  
fruits et autres de 80. Canon

- 790. de 100. — 36.
- 26. — 32.
- 678. — 24.
- 962. — 18.
- 29. — 16.
- 865. — 12.
- 1265. — 8.
- 416. — 6.
- 66. — 4.

Et 42. 670 hommes d'Équipage tout. Et 42. 460. hommes tout compris en portant le nombre plus haut  
Compris, hors les officiers,  
et les gens de la marine

221. Vaisseau, frégates et autres  
Bâtiments pour le service de guerre  
compris les galères à bord, les frégates  
et autres de 80. Canon  
et autres de 40. Canon  
et autres de 30. Canon  
et autres de 20. Canon  
et autres de 10. Canon  
et autres de 8. Canon  
et autres de 6. Canon



ensures the inclusion of all the elements required for proper citation.

Each article or item is abundantly identified by targets and by a one-page report giving cataloging and indexing information and a summary of the contents.

Original title pages are also photographed when they exist.

The microfilm of each series begins with a brief introduction explaining the nature of the material, its archival organization, and often the vicissitudes it has encountered through the years.

At the end of the series are listed items not examined and those examined but from which no selections were made.

Once the films are integrated into Library of Congress collections, they are available for consultation and are subject to interlibrary loan. The material may be cited in accordance with normal scholarly practices, provided the original references are used and it is clearly indicated that microfilms and not the originals were consulted. Written approval for extensive quotations must be obtained from the repository holding the originals.

To be complete, I may add that I use for my research all finding aids available, without, however, putting all my faith in them. It has proven very rewarding to scan all records pertaining to America under its various appellations and to all French ports on the Atlantic and the Mediterranean in periods such as the Seven Years War and the War for American Independence. After many years of experience, I still am somewhat surprised by expressions such as "Isles de la Merique," "Manatte," or "Baston." It takes a second of thought to realize that "l'Amérique" was incorrectly divided and that "Manatte" is a phonetic French approximation of Manhattan. As for "Baston," it would seem to indicate that Bostonians spoke that way even in the 17th century! "Rodalan" is, however, hardly recognizable as Rhode Island. Although the French language had

by the middle of the 17th century become the complete, concise, beautifully logical instrument of expression which it was long to remain, spelling, especially that of some sea captains, was often a matter of fantasy.

Otherwise the documents present little difficulty. They are usually well written, because normally the work of secretaries, and couched in such clear language as to leave little leeway for different interpretations. Deciphering the handwriting of certain high officials can be a problem, however. One of the most celebrated examples is that of Maréchal de Castries. His handwriting is almost impossible to read and, unfortunately for the scholar, the Minister had the habit of adding personal postscripts to his official correspondence. Sartine, his predecessor, also did this, as I had occasion to note in the archives of the port of Lorient, but he wrote a far more legible hand. Before France's entry into the American war, Sartine wrote official letters of caution to port officials but sometimes added suggestions as to how to aid the Americans in spite of official pronouncements. After the declaration of war against England, Castries, who had succeeded him, added last-minute comments designed to encourage the war effort. Such personal touches are one of the joys of historical research, but in the case of Castries the joy can be savored only after considerable toil.

The past becomes vivid and very much alive through daily contact with its original records. Historical figures become old acquaintances, especially in naval records, as certain families sent generations of their sons to the Navy. A powerful impression of continuity emerges from this association with history's raw materials. This is notably true of the place held by America in French naval affairs, from virtually the beginning of its archives dating from Colbert's ministry in the late 1660's until well after American independence. Naval officers tended to be good, dispassionate observers, imbued with curiosity, that great French quality.

*Copy of a letter from Sartine, Minister of Marine, to Saint-Aignan on the possible break between France and England and the recognition of American independence, now in the collection of Dr. and Mme. Pierre Perruchio of Toulon.*



Copie De la Lettre De M. De Sartine  
M. Le M<sup>re</sup> De T. Oignon Dated à Paris  
Le 27. avril. 1778.

Le Roy ayant reconnu, Monsieur, l'indépendance  
des Etats, unis De L'Amérique Septentrionale, L'intention  
de Sa Majesté est qu'il leur soit accordé les honneurs  
dont jouissent les Etats libres, et que dans le cas où  
des Vaissements De Guerre, appartenant aux Etats  
unis, aborderont dans les Ports, et Subiront les  
opérations des Vaissements du Roy, il leur soit rendu  
un Salut proportionnel à leur Pavillon, en se  
conformant à cet usage à la qui se Pratique pour les  
Vaissements et les Pavillons Des Etats, Gouvernés Des  
Princes, unis. Vous observerez qu'il convient que les  
Navires Se signalent, Sous Vaissements De Guerre, Des  
Etats, unis, car S'ils. N'ont pour eux, Comme ils  
Montrent dans l'ordre Des Vaissements, particuliers  
des autres Etats, qu'on ne force pas à. Saluer, mais  
auxquels, l'orgueil de l'orgueil, les Navires, et les équipages  
du Roy se rendent pas le salut et les Vaissements  
se répondent que par un seul coup.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur, Votre  
général copier  
Le 27. octobre

# Nous

déclarons & promettons, sur notre parole d'honneur, à M. le Comte DE GRASSE, Lieutenant Général, commandant l'Armée Navale du Roi dans les Indes Occidentales, de ne point servir & porter les Armes contre la France, ni aucuns de ses alliés, que nous ne soyons légalement échangés contre un Officier du même grade, au service de France.

A bord de la Ville de Paris, le

Their reports on the New World make fascinating reading and range far beyond what might normally be termed naval matters.

The Navy's main ministerial records to be found in the capital, rich and vast as they are, can be complemented most profitably by port archives and by private collections. It is not possible at present to undertake systematic research in these realms, but every opportunity which has arisen, giving access to such material, has been eagerly seized. Research in the ports of Lorient and Toulon has resulted in microfilms concerning the War for American Independence; microfilms have been made of private papers graciously made available to me by Navy families, through personal friendship, or interest in the United States and its history, or legitimate pride in the contribution made by ancestors to the cause of American independence, or, as is often the case, a combination of all three factors. France's record in America gains thereby in human interest and in the mundane details of "how things really were"—for the gulf sometimes separating central government views from events "in the field" is not a modern phenomenon.

From time to time, examination of naval records is put aside to take up smaller but more urgent tasks. This is now the case with regard to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs archives, where permission has been granted to microfilm 34 volumes of early diplomatic correspondence (1774–89) already transcribed by copyists nearly half a century ago.<sup>7</sup> The vividness and the reality of history previously invoked take on greater intensity in the diplomatic records than elsewhere, and the interplay between the two countries becomes all the more evident when incoming and outgoing correspondence are filed together, chronologically. Even with the time lag (6 weeks to 2 months) due to the slowness of 18th-century trans-Atlantic communications, following both sides of a question is relatively easy and intellectually rewarding. The 34 volumes comprising this project contain the day-to-day record of the War for American Independence as seen from France, the negotiation of the all-important treaty of alliance (1778), the logistic and naval support given to the "Insurgents," and finally the intervention of regular French troops. They also

*Above: A parole to be signed by prisoners of war, now in the collection of the Perruchios.*

*A proposal, significant for its early date, to use lands bordering on the Mississippi or the Ohio as security for a European loan. From the Archives des Affaires Etrangères.*

1777

330.

171.

## Proposals

1<sup>st</sup> There shall be laid out in the most fertile part of the County purchased or to be purchased of the Indians on the Banks of the Mississippi or Ohio a tract of Land equall to three hundred miles Square which shall be appropriated as a Security for the Lending of Money, by the United States of North America

2<sup>d</sup> Each subscriber or Lender of Money shall have secured to him, as many Acres of that Land as he shall subscribe Lived, no subscription to be received, under One thousand, or Twelve hundred Acres, which Land shall remain as a Security for the repayment of the money by each person subscribing, & Interest within a certain Period at the expiration of which, the Subscriber shall have the advantage of choosing whether he will remain the Land, & dispose of it for his Benefit or his Capital advanced and Interest

Ch. Jay. 1778. 25. Jan. 12. 23

10 Sir

As it is certain that the Measures I proposed would be highly injurious to any of the Powers at War against whom they should be put in execution: as they are Measures that could be executed by England as well as by France: as I hasten'd into France to communicate them here, and offer'd to resign my person in the execution of them, I submit it to your Excellency whether you may not with great propriety write to Monsieur de Vergennes to the following effect, and direct him to communicate the paragraph to the President and Members of Congress, and likewise the Governor of the State of New York. viz:

After having heard that some doubts had been rais'd in America of Sir James Jay's attachment to his Country, you

you think it but an act of Justice to have it made known to the Members of Congress and other friends of America, that you have had great and dec'd proofs of his zeal for the interest of America and the common Cause: and that if the war had continu'd, he would have render'd them essential services.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,  
Your Excellency's  
Most Obedt & Very Humble Servt.  
Le Chevalier Jay

Versailles Jan. 25-

Mons. Le Comte de Vergennes

reflect the extraordinary popular enthusiasm for the American cause, the efforts of many men from all over Europe to reach America, and, in the espionage reports and intercepted letters, the intrigues that were so much a part of the scene. They are the counterpart of naval records relative to the treatment to be accorded to American ships and their prizes in French ports, and to efforts made to create free ports for American goods at Lorient and La Rochelle. The free port of Lorient actually had an ephemeral existence; the outbreak of the French Revolution put an end to that promising experiment. The reports of France's first envoy to the United States, Gérard, are fascinating and testify to the author's remarkably perceptive qualities as an observer.

Left: Sir James Jay, older brother of John Jay, although active on behalf of the American cause in England and France, was aware that "some doubts had been raised in America of [his] attachment to his Country." Writing from Versailles on January 25, 1778, he asked the Comte de Vergennes, French Foreign Minister, to have a testimonial sent to the President, Members of Congress, and the New York State Governor, telling them that he had "great and decided proofs of [Jay's] zeal for the interest of America and the Common Cause."

Right: A deposition dated 8 février 1778, in English and in French, about the negotiations between Arthur Lee and Beaumarchais: "I was present in M. Lee's chambers in the temple London, sometime in the spring of the year 1776, when M. Caron de Beaumarchais made offers to M. Lee to send supplies of money & stores, through the islands, to the Americans, to the amount of two hundred thousand Louis d'or, and he said he was authorised to do those proposals by the French Court."

Both of these documents are from the Archives des Affaires Etrangères and, like other documents in the custody of that agency, are reproduced here by permission. All the facsimiles of documents in this article were made from the microfilm produced as part of the Library's foreign copying program.



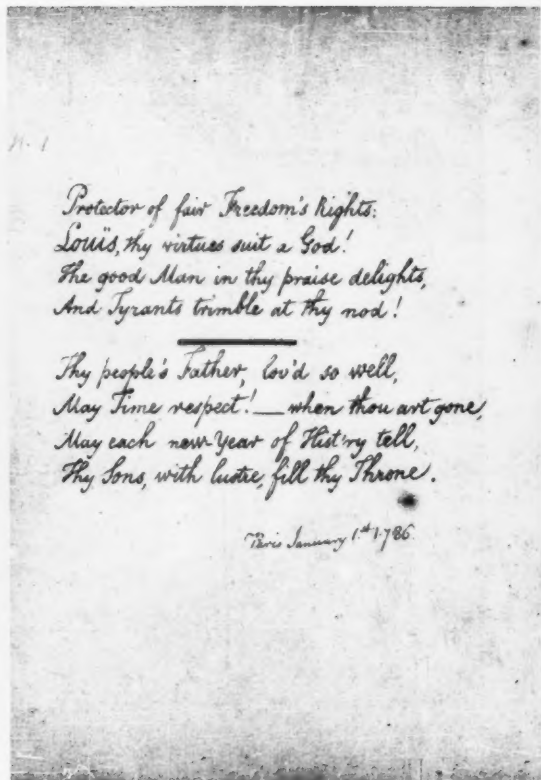
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offers to m. Lee to send supplies of money  
& stores, through the island, to the americans,  
to the amount of two hundred thousand louis d'or  
of he said he was authorised to do those  
proposals by the french court

j'étais dans la chambre de m. arthur Lee  
dans le temple a Londres vers le printems  
lorsque m. Caron de Beaumarchais offrit a M.  
Lee d'envoyer par les isles françaises, aux americains,  
des secours, en argent, ou munitions, pour la valeur  
de deux cent mille louis d'or, disant qu'il étoit  
autorisé pour faire ces offres par le cour de France

Conforme mot pour mot a l'original que  
m. arthur Lee, et qui me demanda d'en donner  
a Paris le 8 fevrier 1778  
M. de M...  
M. de M...



Extracts from the journal of John Paul Jones, which he copied and presented to Louis XVI in gratitude for the squadron that the French had outfitted and placed under his command in the Revolution. The original, in the Archives Nationales, bears the arms of the king stamped in gold. At the front is a dedicatory poem to Louis, "Protector of fair Freedom's Rights." Following the title page is Jones' explanation of his deep sense of obligation to the king.



At the far right are two pages from a confidential newsletter in the *Lettres au Chevalier d'Olivari* in the Bibliothèque Historique de la Marine. The news from Lorient contains word of the arrival of the disabled British *Serapis*, the prize of Paul Jones.

Documents reproduced with the authorization of the Service Historique de la Marine and the Archives Nationales.

Extrait du Journal  
des Services principaux

De  
Paul-Jones.



dans la Révolution des États-Unis

D'Amérique,

écrit par lui-même, et présenté

avec un profond respect,  
au très illustre Prince

Louis XVI.

Lue.

History gives the World no Example  
of such Generosity as that of your Majesty  
towards the young Republic of America; and  
I believe there never was a compliment more  
flattering shewn by a Sovereign to his Allies than  
when your Majesty determined to Arm and  
support a Squadron under the Flag of the  
United-States.

Words cannot express my sense of the  
preference I obtained when your Majesty dignified  
to make choice of me to command that Squadron.

Your Majesty has so much Reputation for  
knowledge, and the desire of information, as you  
have for Wisdom and Justice; but besides that  
consideration I conceive it to be my Duty to lay  
before your Majesty, an account of my conduct.

1774

L'année le 14<sup>e</sup> f.  
De l'année le 7. d'oct

16

Le chevalier de Vernet qui commandait le St Esprit est  
ordonné hier de rendre le jour de la Bourgogne; il aura sous  
ses ordres l'Heille, l'Esprit, et le Jason; la Mission de ces  
le St. sont pour l'Inde. Il y a encore huit ordres d'armes en  
toute diligence à l'exception qui sera commandée par M.  
Destouches.

Enfin la frégate la Sensible commandée par M. de  
Chavagnac arriva hier venant du Levant, elle a séjour-  
né 35. jours en revenant d'Alger, faisant une voyage  
de 9. mille milles, il y a bien longtemps d'intermittent de  
la Mission.

De l'année le 7. d'oct

Monsieur de la Roche est arrivé avec la Charbonnière pour renforcer l'as-  
saut.

La Sensible a été formée par le St Esprit pour  
et après avoir reçu son port, et arrivé à la fin de l'année un  
cours de vent qui l'a dérivé de son grand mat et de  
l'artimon.

Il y a de plus outre une petite prise anglaise qui portait  
une garnison d'indes à Guéthary, il y a eu  
de plus 150. hommes, et 27. fusils.

Le Roy a nommé deux abbés de France.

Le St. d'Alger.

Abbé d'Alger au Parlement de Paris.

à celle de l'Hotel de la Cour du Palais;

Abbé de Lorraine.

à celle de l'Hotel de la Cour du Palais;

de la Rochefort et 8. g. de Beauvais.

au prince de Conti.

Abbé de Beauvais.

This whole System, may as  
we conceive be defeated and the Power of Great  
Britain now in America totally subdued  
(and if their Power is subdued there, it is  
reduced every where) by the Measure  
we have the honour to propose. We  
submit the whole merely as our Opinion  
to your Excellency's superior Wisdom,  
& have the honour to be, with the  
greatest Respect



Your Excellency's,

most obedient & most  
humble servants.

B. Franklin

Arthur Lee

John Adams



Great, faithful and beloved Friends and Ally

58-133

Commendation of  
Lafayette signed  
by Henry Laurens,  
President of the  
Continental  
Congress. From  
the Archives des  
Affaires Etrangères.

The Marquis de la Fayette having obtained our  
leave to return to his Native Country we could not suffer him to depart  
without testifying our deep sense of his Real, Courage and attachment.

We have advanced him to the rank of Major General  
in our Armies, which, as well by his prudent as spirited conduct he  
hath manifestly merited.

We recommend this Young Nobleman to  
Your Majesty's notice as one whom we know to be Wise in Council,  
gallant in the Field, and Patient under the hardships of War.  
His Devotion to his Sovereign hath led him in all things to demean  
himself as an American, acquiring thereby the confidence of these United  
States Your Majesty's good and faithful Friends and Allies, and  
the Affection of their Citizens.

We pray God to keep Your Majesty in his  
holy Protection.

Done at Philadelphia the twenty first  
day of October 1777



By the Congress of the United States  
of North America your good Friends  
and Allies.

Henry Laurens  
President

Attest

Cha. Thomson Secy.

Great, faithful and beloved Friends and Ally.

Louis the sixteenth, King of France and Navarre.

238  
Sir,

Passy, July 25. 1778.  
132  
27.  
artillerie achetée en  
France pour le compte  
du Congrès.  
R.F. ARCHIVES

Mr. Vergennes & myself were at Versailles to day, with an  
intention to pay our Respects, beyond Expectation, but receiving  
Notice while there of the Arrival of Despatches for us, we hasten'd  
back to see if there was any News of Importance. —

We have just received another  
Copy of the Ratification. We un-  
derstand the Congress have sent five  
by so many different Conveyances.  
The Vessel now arriv'd left Boston  
the 16<sup>th</sup> June. There was then no  
News there of Count D'Estaing. I  
send enclosed a Letter from D<sup>r</sup> Cooper  
to me, the latest Newspaper, and an  
Account of the Cargo of the Duchesse  
de Grammont, of whose safe Arrival  
we have now first the good News.  
I am, with great Respect,  
Your Excellency's most obed<sup>t</sup> Hum<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>  
M. le Comte de Vergennes B. Franklin

One of the many letters Franklin wrote from Passy to keep Vergennes informed of matters of interest to both the French and Americans. From the Archives des Affaires Etrangères.

I often regret, as I scan this material, not being able to loiter in the paths of our early history and to consider at leisure people and events of our formative years. It is exhilarating to live with the sources of history on a daily basis, however, and a satisfaction to think that our microfilms will open the doors of the past to generations of scholars, endowed, let us hope, with a healthy sense of curiosity. I have purposely spoken of "opening doors," for I am firmly convinced that the consultation of these microfilms will reveal new horizons to students of Franco-American relations, indeed of French history itself, and will enable them to come to France prepared to do knowledgeable, fruitful research with a minimum loss of time in finding their way in the maze of France's one thousand years and more of recorded history.

Author of several studies published in French historical journals and lecturer on subjects concerning Franco-American relations in the field of maritime history, Ulane Zeeck Bonnel received her Bachelor of Arts degree and did the course work required for a Master of Arts degree at West Texas State University, Canyon, Tex., before serving as a reserve officer in the U.S. Navy during World War II. She married Paul Henri Bonnel, a medical officer in the French Navy, in 1947 and has lived in France, usually in Paris, since that date. In 1960 she received her Doctor of Letters diploma from the University of Paris with honors; her dissertation, published in 1961 under the title *La France, les*

*États-Unis et la Guerre de Course (1797-1815)*, won the "Académie de Marine" prize in 1962. Since 1963 she has managed the Library's copying program in France, which is supported by the Wilbur Fund.

## Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> Now Historian of the Smithsonian Institution's National Portrait Gallery.

<sup>2</sup> LC officials and I chose the term "déléguée" primarily in order to avoid "représentante," which in French has pronounced commercial connotations. Apparently our choice was a wise one; in any case, no one has as yet mistaken me for a Library of Congress book-purchasing agent.

<sup>3</sup> Having worked in the Legislative Reference Service in 1946-47, I was also glad to rejoin the staff of the Library of Congress.

<sup>4</sup> James E. O'Neill's "Copies of French Manuscripts for American History in the Library of Congress," in *The Journal of American History*, 51:674-691 (March 1965), gives a summary inventory of the material copied. "France in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress," by John McDonough and James E. O'Neill, in *French Historical Studies*, 4:95-102 (spring 1965), also includes information on original manuscripts in the Library of interest to students of French history. A more detailed account of the Library's copying program up to the 1950's is contained in Henry Putney Beers' *The French in North America: A Bibliographical Guide to French Archives, Reproductions, and Research Missions* (Baton Rouge, 1957).

<sup>5</sup> The present officer in charge of the center is George O. Kent, who succeeded J. Jean Hecht.

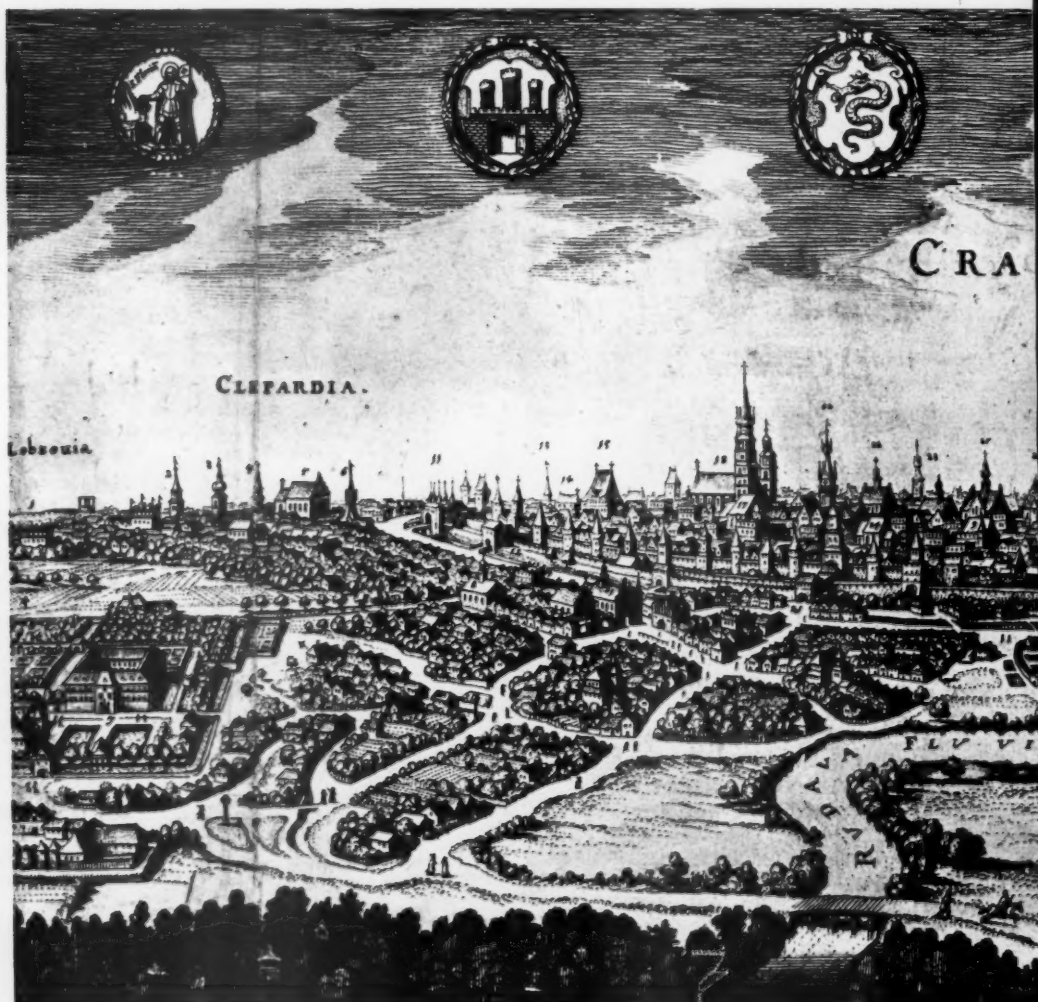
<sup>6</sup> French archivists familiarly call this type of supplement the "fourre-tout" (catch-all) series.

<sup>7</sup> Microfilming of an entire series of diplomatic records is not permitted.



Device on the title page of the treaty of friendship and commerce between France and the United States, February 6, 1778. From the Archives des Affaires Étrangères.

*A panorama of the city of Cracow at the beginning of the 17th century, from Pierre d'Avity's *Neuwe Archontologia Cosmica* (Frankfurt, 1649). The medallions adorning it, from left to right, show St. Florian, whose protection was sought against fire; the coats of arms of the city, the Duchy of Milan, the*



# PRINTING

*Kingdom of Poland, and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania; and the crowned "K" for Kazimierz or Casimir the Great. The wife of Sigismund I had come from the Duchy of Milan, and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania was united with Poland in one commonwealth.*



*in Poland's Golden Age*





**P**OLISH CULTURE ripened to maturity during the period from the late 15th to the early 17th century. This was Poland's Golden Age, a brilliant reflection of the intellectual awakening prevalent in Europe, characterized by a humanist movement, a rededication to learning, thriving literary activity, and the growth of national consciousness. In Poland, intellectual activity reached a climax in consequence of cultural borrowings from Western Europe, especially Renaissance Italy, and the patronage of the fine arts and learning by members of the royal court, magnates, and higher clergy. This intellectual life centered in Cracow, the ancient capital, the seat of a great university, the crossroads of commercial routes linking Poland with other parts of Europe. Travelers and students, especially from Germany, Italy, and Hungary, were drawn to Poland by the cosmopolitan atmosphere of Cracow. It was no coincidence that publishing flourished there.

Our knowledge of the Renaissance in Poland derives from numerous sources other than the original writings of the period, for many of these have not survived. Some of them exist only in rare copies in European libraries, and it is understandable that the collection of these materials in the Library of Congress is incomplete. Nevertheless, the original versions of many of the works of the Golden Age were reprinted or incorporated with other writings at later dates in the original language or in translations, and enough of these have come to the Library of Congress in one form or another to supply information on 16th-century Polish contributions to Western thought and to provide an insight into the cultural life of that period. The footnotes indicate the works available in the Library.

JANINA W. HOSKINS

*Area Librarian, Poland and East Europe,  
Slavic and Central European Division*

Since around 1470, before the establishment of permanent presses, wandering printers had plied their trade in Poland. The earliest books of this period are *Opuscula* of Saint Augustine, *Opus restitutionum* of Franciscus de Platea, and *Expositio Psalterii* of Joannes de Turrecremata bearing the imprint "Cracis impressa," but the oldest printed item, dating probably from 1473, is *Calendarium*, a wall calendar for 1474. These works do not bear the names of their printers. Some scholars, however, have attributed them to Kaspar Straube from Germany, who may have printed them at the request and with the financial support of the Cistercians in Poland.

The first printer known to be active in Poland was Szwajpolt Fiol. The colorful career of this German from Neustadt on the Esch, Franconia, can be traced through the records of the city of Cracow. In 1479 he was admitted as "Perlenhaftir" to the guild of goldsmiths, from which printers were often recruited. Later, with the financial support of Jan Turzo, a wealthy mine operator, Fiol opened an establishment for the printing of religious books in the Cyrillic alphabet. No one knows definitely what prompted the use of that alphabet, but it was probably ordered by magnates from the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The type used by Fiol in printing his four known religious books was designed for his sole use by another German, Rudolph Borsdorf, a former astronomy student at Cracow University. Some copies of Fiol's books, used for liturgical purposes as late as the 17th century, have been preserved in Poland. Fiol's legacy of books might have been more extensive had his career not been shortened by imprisonment for endorsing "heretic" teachings.

The first permanent press in Cracow, associated with Jan Haller and Kaspar Hochfeder, was established in 1503 to satisfy local demand for university textbooks, as well as a countrywide demand for missals and prayerbooks. Haller, a native of Rothenburg on the Tauber, Germany, matriculated at Cracow

University in 1482. He later married into a wealthy family and became a successful wine merchant, a member of the Cracow city council, and a book dealer. Books had been imported for some time from Western Europe by wealthy Cracow merchants, and Haller continued this practice. During his travels abroad, in which he procured some books and arranged for the printing of others in demand in Poland, Haller became acquainted with many printers of the day. One of them, Kaspar Hochfeder, from Metz and later Nuremberg, was brought by Haller to Cracow. From 1503 to 1505 Hochfeder, who located his press in Haller's house, printed mainly textbooks for university students. In 1505 Haller became the owner of the establishment and operated it until his death in 1525. As Haller was not a professional printer, he retained Hochfeder in his firm until 1509, after which he employed other German printers.

Haller's press produced perhaps 250 Latin books on religion, science, and law. Among



*The coat of arms of the city of Cracow, featuring the three towers above the open gate, often appeared in works published there. This version is from Jan Glogowczyk's commentary entitled *Introductorium cōpendiosum in Tractatū spere materialis* printed by Florian Ungler in 1513.*

*Below is a detail from the title page of *Missale Cracoviense*, printed by Haller in Cracow in 1516. Shown are Stanislaw, a patron saint of Poland, martyred in 1079 while bishop of Cracow, and Piotr Strzemięńczyk (Piotrowin) rising from the grave to testify in court. This reproduction is made from a facsimile in *Polonia typographica saeculi sedecimi*, published in Wrocław in 1962 by the Ossoliński Institute.*



his more noted publication is *Comune incliti Poloniae regni priuilegium cōstitutionū*, a beautifully illustrated folio volume issued in 1506 as a collection of laws and royal decrees and containing the first printing of the oldest Polish religious anthem, "Bogurodzica." In 1509 Haller printed an interesting collection of letters of Theophylactus Simocatta, *Epistolae morales, rurales et amatoriae*, translated into Latin from Greek, surprisingly, by Nicolaus Copernicus.<sup>1</sup>

Although Haller was able to expand his business into a printing and importing monopoly because of royal and ecclesiastical privileges, he could not satisfy the increasing Polish demand for books. Nor could he withstand the efforts of others who wanted to open printing establishments. Haller's privileges were revoked in 1517, and other printing houses began to prosper.

As inventive as he was improvident, Florian Ungler once worked with Haller—out of financial necessity rather than choice. After his fortune improved beyond the indebtedness recorded in the Cracow municipal books, he became completely absorbed in printing techniques and worked independently until his death in 1536. He constantly experimented with innovations in type and ornamentation. His publications varied as much in subject matter as in appearance, embracing the fields of mathematics, philosophy, natural sciences, and geography, including maps. In 1526 Ungler produced a map of Poland drawn by Bernard Wapowski, a canon in Cracow, the first to be printed in that country. The first book in the Polish vernacular, *Raj duszny*, a translation of the prayerbook *Hortulus animae* by the poet Biernat from Lublin, appeared in 1513, also a product of Ungler's press. At about the same time Ungler printed the first Polish rules for spelling, *Orthographia seu modus recte scribendi et legendi polonicum idioma quam utilissimus*, by Stanisław Zaborowski.

The business established by Ungler was car-

ried on by his widow, Helena, who from 1536 to 1551 published about 140 volumes bearing her name "U Wdowy Unglerowej" or "Vidua Ungler." The last book produced by her press was *Kronika wszytkyego swyata*, an ambitious history of the world by Marcin Bielski. Brought out in 1551 and characteristic of the Polish thirst for information about distant lands, it includes an exotic description of America:

. . . in the west, in the great sea called Ocean, there is the isle America, which is so large that it is considered the fourth part of the world . . . On that isle people go naked; they have plenty of food . . . they fight with those who speak another language.<sup>2</sup>

Hieronim Wietor, another early Polish printer, established a shop in 1518 and specialized in the works of Renaissance writers. A former student at Cracow University, he had begun his printing career in Vienna. After Haller lost his right to be the sole printer in Poland, Wietor moved back to Cracow, where the output of his press, which more than doubled that of Haller's, was distinguished by works of noted humanists—Lazaro Buonamicus, Pomponius Laetus, and especially Erasmus, who was very popular at that time in Poland. Wietor also printed the first history of Poland, *Chronica Polonorum*, by

*A facsimile of the first printing in 1506 of "Bogurodzica," or Mother of God, the oldest Polish religious song. According to tradition, it was composed by St. Adalbert at the close of the 10th century. The first lines were probably written down in the 13th century, but the oldest manuscript copies of the song that have been preserved date from the beginning of the 15th century. "Bogurodzica" was often sung by the Poles while going into battle, and at one time it was their national anthem. The text shown here appeared in Comune incliti Poloniae regni priuilegium cōstitutionū, a collection of laws and royal decrees assembled by Jan Łaski, Primate of Poland, and printed in 1506 by Jan Haller in Cracow. The facsimile was reproduced in Jerzy Woronczak's Bogurodzica, published in Wrocław in 1962.*



**B**ogarodzījēza dzijervījēza Bogeem Slarvījona maria  
**E**thvego fījna gospodzījna matheo fivolona maria  
**Z**ijēzīj nam spusezījnam Kyrieleyzon  
**E**thvego fījna lreziēziēlija zbofņūcēzē  
**E**slīsch glossij napellnij misij czorvījēcēē slīsch modlijthua  
 nēfēcēē prošijmij.  
**D**o dacz raczīj ijegosch prošijmij daj nasrvījēcēē zbofņij po-  
 bich po fījērvocēzije kaus lū przebijēth Kyrieleyzon.  
**M**arodzīj līja nāš dla fījna bozīj vtho vījēzi czorvījēcēē zbo-  
 zīj ysch przeš trud bog fivon lūdō dījal dīablu strofa.  
**P**rzydal nam zdrovija vījēcznego starostha slorval plājel  
 nēgo fīmijerēz podijal vspomijonal czorvījēlza pījrvēgo  
**J**ēsebe trudij cziŕpyal bezmijernijē iješēcēēz bīj mījēprzīspial  
 zarvījērnijē alīsch fām bog sinarthvījēch vsthal  
**A**damiēēbīj bofīj lēmijēczv thīj fēdzīsch vrboga vīēczv vō  
 nīēf nāš fīve dzijēczīj gdzijēsch lrolūja angelij  
**T**am kadosch. ram mījlofēz. thām vīdzēnījē thvōrēza angel-  
 slīje Bēf lōnēza thucēz sīja nam vōfījārvīlō diablne potapījēnījē  
**M**ij fīzēbēm nīj slothēm nāš dīablv odlrūpīj fīvā mōcēzā zā  
 stāpīj cziēbīē dla czorvījēcēē dal bog pzellocēz fīobijē bog racēzē  
 nodzē obijē lrerēv fīvīanthā fīvā sbolzu nāšbārvīēnījē thobijē.  
**E**ijērzījē vtho czorvījēcēē išč iēsu crīsth prārvīj cziŕpyal  
 zānāš rānīj fīvā fīvīanthā lrerēv przelijal zānāš lrzēfēzījānīj.  
**D**uščbījō grzēschneij fām bog pījēczā iīma dīablv iīa odcij-  
 mā gdzēsch thō fām przebījēvā thv iīa klobījē przīj iīma.  
**F**usch nā cēzāš godzījna grzēchorēv sīja lāijāczīj bogv chvāla  
 daczīj zērvschēmīfīlāmīf bōgā mījlorvāczīj.  
**M**aria dzijervījēza prošij fījna thvego lā olā nījēbīēslēgo a  
 bīj nāš vchōrvā l odcērvschēgo fīlēgo  
**E**schbījēczīj fīvījāczīj proschēzījē nāš grzēschnījē vspomo-  
 schēzē bīj mīf fīvāmīj bīj iībēfucīstā chvālūij.  
**E**thēgosch nāsch vōmījēfēzīj iībēfū chūstē mīlīj bīj fīmīj iīthobā  
 bīj līj cēdzījē fā nām kādūjā iūsch nīj ēbījēf lēfīlīj  
**A**men amen amen Amē amē amē amē thālō bog daj bīj fīmīj  
 pōschlīj vōfījēczīj vīrāj gdzijēsch lrolvija Angelij



*St. Adalbert as depicted in Postille catholiczney część trzecia, printed in 1575 by Siebeneicher in Cracow. This collection of sermons was translated from the Latin into Polish and supplied with commentaries by Jakub Wujek, a Jesuit writer and notable translator of the Bible into Polish.*

*The saint's picture adorns a page on which a sermon dealing with the conversion of Poles to Christianity begins. St. Adalbert (Wojciech in Polish), once bishop of Prague, suffered martyrdom on April 23, 997, as a missionary to the Hungarians, Poles, and Old Prussians. Boleslav the Brave, Prince of Poland, who was to become the first King of Poland in 1024, is said to have ransomed Adalbert's body from the pagans for an equal weight of gold and to have brought it to Gniezno, then the Polish capital, for burial. In the year 999 Adalbert was canonized and Gniezno became a center of veneration of the patron saint; even the Emperor Otto III made a pilgrimage to his grave. In the year 1000, by action of Pope Sylvester II, Gniezno became the seat of the first Polish archbishopric.*

Maciej of Miechów. The first edition, incomplete, appeared in 1519, a revised version in 1521. At the request of the Englishman Leonardus Cokus, a lecturer at Cracow University, Wietor published the letters of Martin Luther to Henry VIII of England in 1526, and in 1535 he printed in Hungarian Imre Ozorai's polemical thesis opposing the Catholic Church.<sup>3</sup> Always interested in ideas and languages, Wietor issued translations of Aelius Donatus' grammar in Polish, German, and Hungarian. At the peak of his career, in 1535, Wietor received from King Sigismund I the title of "Regiae cancellariae typographus," a tribute to his scholarship and learning.

The Szarffenberg family merits a place in the history of Polish printing because of the fine quality of the books its members published. Significantly, their output includes the first original Polish literary work.

Marek Szarffenberg, who came to Poland from Silesia, established the family's prominence through book trading, paper produc-

tion, book binding, and finally, printing. Mikołaj Szarffenberg, in return for permission from King Stefan Batory to print royal and government publications, was obliged to delegate one of his assistants to travel with the king and print whatever was needed. Thus Mikołaj's name appeared on materials issued in numerous places in Poland—for example, on Jan Kochanowski's drama *Odprawa posłów greckich* (The Dismissal of the Greek Envoys), inspired by Homer's *Iliad*. It appeared in Warsaw in 1578 and was the first dated book printed in that city. A part of the Szarffenberg printing establishment was inherited by the Siebeneicher family, who continued to operate it for many years.

Notable for his fine typography was Maciej Wierzbęta, a member of the Cracow city government who had the title of royal printer. Wierzbęta issued nearly all of the works of Mikołaj Rej in Polish. A Calvinist, Wierzbęta published mainly works of non-Catholic writers; but an exception was his issuance in 1566 of Łukasz Górnicki's famous *Dworzanin*

*polski* (The Polish Courtier), an adaptation of Baldassare Castiglione's *Il Cortegiano*, which brought to Poland for the first time a description of the elegant life and manners in vogue at the Italian court in Urbino.

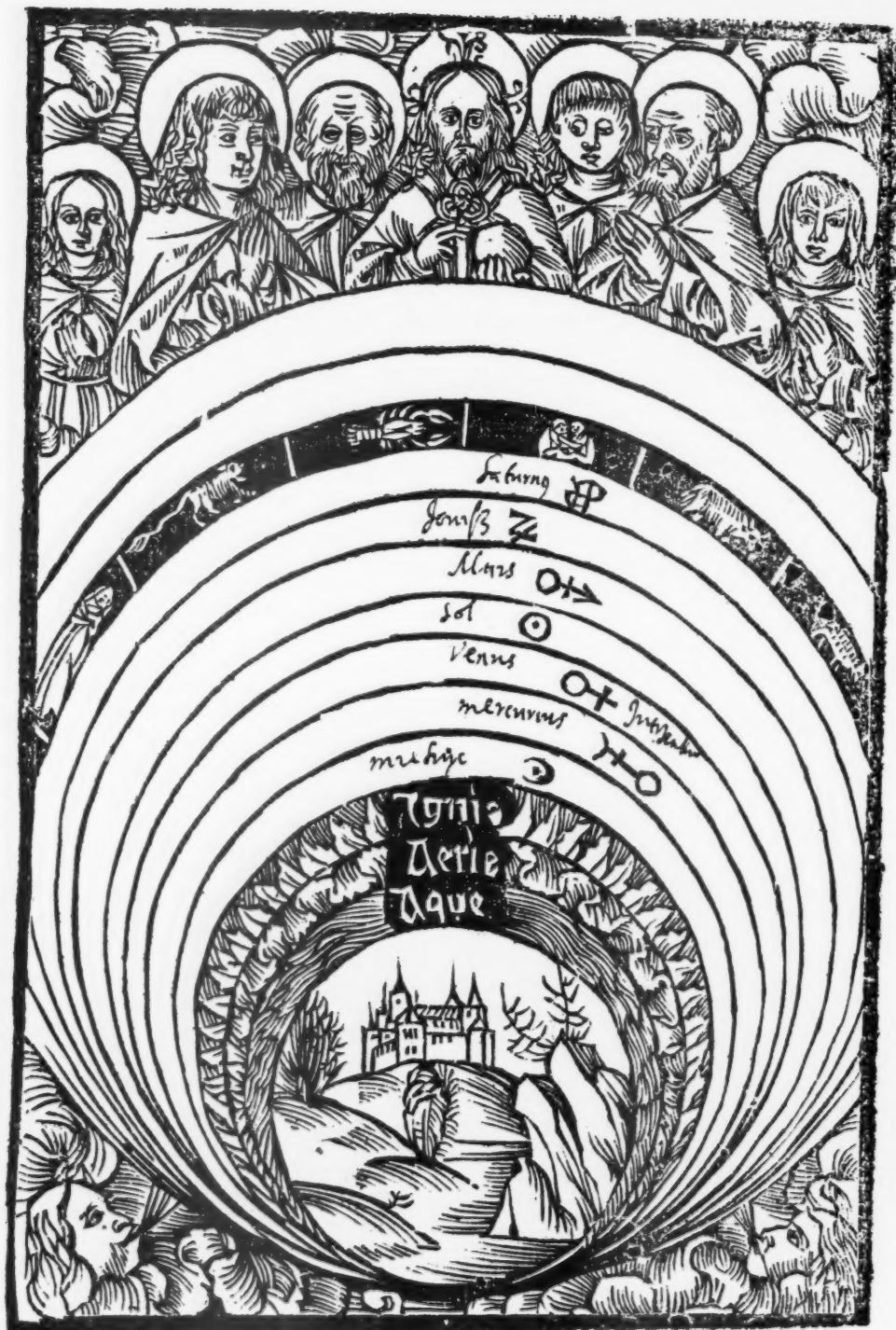
Less prominent but still competent printers were the members of the Piotrkowczyk family. In addition to government publications, the firm printed works of the Catholic writers active in the Counter Reformation movement. Among the most prominent of these was Piotr Skarga, a Jesuit and the first president of Vilna University, whose reputation rested largely on his forceful sermons, some of which were printed by the Piotrkowczyk family. In his *Kazania sejmowe* (Sermons Delivered Before the Diets) castigating the Polish nobles for their selfishness, Skarga prophesied the end of Poland's independence.

The greatest distinction was achieved by Jan Andrysowicz (Januszowski), who succeeded to the printing establishment of Wietor. Wietor's widow in 1550 married a Polish-born professional printer, Łazarz Andrysowicz, who until 1577 managed the establishment known as "Officina Lazarii," bringing out no fewer than 250 volumes. Among them were works of leading Polish humanists, collections of laws, and Church calendars. Łazarz's son Jan had become acquainted with the printing art as practiced by leaders in the profession, especially Christophe Plantin at Antwerp. When he began working in Cracow, Jan Andrysowicz printed all of the royal and government publications, a privilege which exempted him from the jurisdiction of the municipality and from paying city taxes. In 1588 he was given a noble title by King Sigismund III and thereafter was known as Januszowski. Other honors came in rapid succession. In 1590 he was appointed Archi-Typographer to His Majesty the King and shortly afterward received also special privileges for the issuance of liturgical books. He continued to use the firm name Officina Lazarii.

Januszowski's major achievement as a printer was the production of extensive scholarly works not previously handled in quantity in Poland. They covered all fields, ranging from history and political science to medicine, philosophy, and theology. From his press, for example, came in 1599 a translation by Jakub Wujek into Polish of the *Biblia to iest Księgi Starego y Nowego Testamentu*, prepared for publication by the Jesuits in Poland as the standard text of the Vulgate. His effort to establish rules for Polish orthography led to the publication in 1594 of *Novy charakter polski*, in which he also tried to establish an appropriate typeface for Polish texts. In his books he used the Antiqua and the Cursiva types. As a jurist, Januszowski contributed to the knowledge of Polish laws with a work of his own, an important collection of laws and decrees in Latin and Polish.<sup>4</sup>

A note of mediocrity crept into the products of Cracow printing presses after the transfer of the Polish capital to Warsaw in 1596 and the gradual decline of the university. This trend may have been inevitable in any event, for with the establishment of other presses in Poznań, in Zamość, where a new academy had been founded, in Raków, and yet in other towns in Poland, the printing of important books was no longer a near-monopoly in Cracow.

The books printed in Poland owed much to the character of the University of Cracow. Founded in 1364 by King Casimir the Great, this institution was modeled originally after those in Bologna and Padua and consequently was set up with a school of law and chairs of philosophy and medicine. After a period of decline, it was reorganized in 1400 by King Ladislas Jagiello on the model of the Sorbonne, with the addition of a department of theology. The university first came into international prominence early in the 15th century with its advocacy at the Council of Constance of the peaceful settlement of international disputes. Later it became one of





the principal seats in Europe for the study of mathematics and astronomy. Among the many students, Polish and foreign, drawn to Cracow by the prominence of the faculty was Nicolaus Copernicus, who was first enrolled in the year 1491 and whose distinguished works on astronomy were later to reflect glory on his alma mater.<sup>5</sup> The books printed by Cracow presses naturally reflected the wide range of interests pursued by the scholarly authors and editors at the university. With the intensification of Polish interest in foreign lands and travel, the study of geography was introduced and became a required subject for the Master of Arts degree. One of the first to teach this new subject was Jan from Głogów in Silesia.

As in the West, the general geography textbooks used in Poland were Aristotle's *De coelo et mundo*, Ptolemy's *Libri metheorum*, and de Sacro Bosco's *Sphera materialis*. On the last of these Jan Głogowczyk, as Jan of Głogów was known in Poland, wrote a commentary which, with Sacro Bosco's treatise, was printed in Cracow in 1506, probably by Haller.<sup>6</sup> In his commentary Głogowczyk provided information about Portuguese voyages across the equator to the East Indies and showed that people can live in the torrid zone between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. Previously Sacro Bosco had maintained that this zone was not habitable on account of the sun's heat. Głogowczyk's work, much used by students, was reprinted in 1513 by Ungler in Cracow<sup>7</sup> and again in Strasbourg in 1518.

Six years after the publication of Głogowczyk's commentary on Sacro Bosco, another instructor in geography, Jan from Stobnica—or as he is called by the Poles, Stobniczka—supplied information on the discovery of America in his treatise on Ptolemy's *Cosmographia* printed by Ungler in Cracow.<sup>8</sup> In addition to his own commentary, he included excerpts from the geographical works of Aeneas Silvius Piccolomini, Isidore of Seville,

and Paulus Orosius. Two maps in the book, rough woodcuts, representing the eastern and western hemispheres, with the New World shown on the latter, were for centuries attributed to him as cartographer. When an original map by Waldseemüller, printed in St. Dié in 1507, was discovered at the beginning of the 20th century, however, it became clear that Stobniczka's maps had been adapted from vignettes on the large Waldseemüller map. Stobniczka also had found in Waldseemüller's work of 1507 the letters of Amerigo Vespucci containing the account of his four voyages, letters which had been eagerly read all over Europe at the beginning of the 16th century. Because these accounts were far better known than the writings of Christopher Columbus, Stobniczka's commentary ascribed the discovery of America to Vespucci and popularized in Poland a misconception which was not corrected for many years. Included in Stobniczka's volume, which was printed in Gothic type, was an account of the Holy Land as described by a Polish Franciscan monk named Anzelm (Anselmus) who journeyed eastward in 1507 and 1508: "Terrae sanctae et urbis Hierusalem descriptio Fratris Anselmi ordinis Minorum de observantia," the earliest account of a trip to the Holy Land by a Pole.

Because political and religious controversies were also prominent in the relatively free Polish environment of the 16th century, they are reflected in the literature of the period. Among the foremost political writers was Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski (Fricius Modrevius), a Protestant, who had traveled and studied in France and Germany, where he met Luther and Melancthon, and who later served King Sigismund I as secretary. His principal work was *De Republica emendanda*, which was reprinted many times and widely read abroad and had a great influence on public opinion with its proposals for reform in Poland, including church reform.

Frycz Modrzewski found an ardent opponent in Stanisław Hozjusz, a Bishop of Erm-

*An illustration of the Ptolemaic concept of the universe, showing the earth in the center, from Jan Głogowczyk's commentary entitled Introductorium cōpendiosum in Tractatū spere materialis, printed by Ungler in Cracow in 1513.*

land—later a cardinal—who took a leading role in the Counter Reformation movement in Poland. Like many of his contemporaries, Hozjusz studied canon law in Italy and was an outstanding philosopher and a great admirer of Erasmus. In his theological and philosophical treatises, assembled in a collection popularly known as *Confutatio*, first printed in Cologne in 1560 and reprinted in 1564 by Guillaume Rouillé in Lyon, France,<sup>9</sup> he argued against some of the doctrines of Modrzewski and other Protestant writers, including the Lutheran theologian Johann Brenz and Jan Łaski (the younger).

The most popular work of Hozjusz was *Confessio fidei catholicae christiana*, which was adopted by the provincial synod at Piotrków in 1551.<sup>10</sup> It had a great influence on the polemical literature produced during the period of the Reformation. It was printed in part in 1553 by the Szarffenberg successors. The complete text appeared for the first time in Mainz in 1557 and was often reprinted thereafter.

Also opposed to Frycz Modrzewski's liberalism was Stanisław Orzechowski, a political writer and theologian. Educated mainly in Bologna and Padua, he had also studied in Wittenberg and Vienna, and his temperamental personality never was dissociated entirely from his writings. Because of his occasional espousal of non-Catholic views, he carried on a bitter quarrel with Pope Paul IV. His major work was his annals, describing the events that occurred between 1548 and 1552 in Poland.<sup>11</sup> Completed apparently in 1554, it was dedicated to King Sigismund Augustus, even though some of the book was devoted to the diets in which the Polish politicians opposed the king's marriage to Barbara Radziwiłł, sister of two ambitious magnates of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

The difficulty of establishing a proper balance between the king and the nobility represented in the Polish sejm (diet) gave rise to numerous political writings during this period.

Among them was a famous work by Wawrzyniec Goślicki (Laurentius Goslicius), supposedly known to Shakespeare, *De optimo senatore*, printed by J. Zilettus in Venice in 1568 and reprinted in 1593 in Basel. In it the author made the assertion—revolutionary for that time—that the public welfare of the government and the private happiness of the subjects are interdependent. Appraising conditions in his homeland from distant Padua, where he studied law after graduation from Cracow University, Goślicki argued that “no government can be happy or miserable without involving its people in the same frame of mind.” He also declared that if popular liberties were violated by the ruler, his subjects possessed the legal right to revolt. Even though Goślicki restricted his definition of “subjects” to the nobility and ignored Poland's large, illiterate peasant population, his political theories were far advanced for that time. His progressive outlook, however, did not damage his standing at court; he served three Polish kings in various capacities. England was less receptive to Goślicki's theories and early English editions of his work were confiscated. In 1733, when only a few copies in Latin were extant, William Oldisworth, a writer and publisher, printed a new edition in English.<sup>12</sup>

Although a number of translations from Latin into Polish had been printed by the Cracow presses at the beginning of the 16th century, it was not until the Reformation generated polemical discussions that the Polish language emerged conspicuously as a literary medium. The first writer to produce an original work in the vernacular was Mikołaj Rej.<sup>13</sup> A nobleman with little education who preferred country life to the discipline of formal study, Rej nevertheless possessed a keen mind, a poetic talent, and an encyclopedic knowledge of his social environment. Arguing against the prevalent use of Latin, Rej declared, “Poles are not geese. They have their own language.” The most significant

of his writings—a short, vivid discourse by three imaginary persons representing the nobility, clergy, and peasantry, printed in 1543 in Cracow by Marek Szarffenberg—presents a broad picture of life in Poland. This satire, the first original Polish literary work, merits recognition of Rej as the father of Polish literature. His use of the vernacular inspired emulation by other writers, including the poet Jan Kochanowski. A Calvinist himself, Rej's interest in the Reformation is illustrated by his work, *Apocalypsis*, printed in 1565 by M. Wierzbęta in Cracow,<sup>14</sup> giving an interpretation of the Revelation of St. John the Divine.

While the Hussite movement interested some Poles and Luther's teaching found acceptance principally among the German urban population, Calvinism was endorsed more enthusiastically by some of the Polish nobility. Distinct from other Protestant groups were the Anti-Trinitarians, whose movement gained ground after the official break with the Calvinist Reformed Church in 1563 and the assurance, 10 years later, of toleration for "dissidents" in Poland. Anti-Trinitarians owed much to the arrival in Poland in 1579 of Fausto Soccino, a refugee from Italy. His followers, known among themselves as Polish Brethren, prospered in Poland for nearly a century in an atmosphere of religious tolerance, contributing intellectual and moral strength to Polish society. The Socinians—this name for the Polish Brethren was adopted later in Western Europe—carried their beliefs to other lands. They distributed the books printed in their center at Raków, especially the famous *Racovian Catechism*, which was printed in 1605 in Polish. Other editions appeared in Latin and English.<sup>15</sup>

The Polish Brethren were expelled from their country in the middle of the 17th century. Some of them settled in the Low Countries and in Amsterdam brought out in 11 folio volumes the principal writings of their founders.<sup>16</sup> Although the publication of this work was repeatedly banned, its sale continued

secretly for a long time. Eventually it became a matter of prestige to own the set.

Ironically, while 16th-century Poland's knowledge of the Western world was becoming increasingly sophisticated, Western Europe's conception of its eastern counterpart was quite provincial, being based still on such classical writings as those of Pliny the Elder, Tacitus, and Ptolemy. Thus, what little was known in Western Europe about what lay east of the Elbe was conspicuously lacking in accuracy.

The task of focusing this blurred image was undertaken by Maciej Miechowita, onetime president of Cracow University, in his *Tractatus de duabus Sarmatiis, Asiana et Europiana*, first printed in Cracow by Jan Haller in 1517. In this the author described the lands between the Vistula and Don Rivers and between the Don and the Caspian Sea. Superseding the distorted accounts of classical writers, Miechowita's work was well received in Western Europe. It aroused lively discussions and was reissued 16 times, including translations into 3 languages during the 16th century alone. Its lasting fame is attributable to its correction of prevalent erroneous notions concerning the physical geography of Russia.

Under the title "De Sarmatia Asiana atque Europea," the work of Miechowita was included in 1532 in *Novus Orbis regionum*<sup>17</sup> and in an Italian translation of G. B. Ramusio's famous description of voyages.<sup>18</sup> The latter volume also includes a piece by Aleksander Gwagnin (Guagnino). Written originally in Latin as *Sarmatiae Europaeae descriptio* and printed in Cracow by Wierzbęta in 1578 with a dedication to King Stefan Batory, Gwagnin's work attracted much attention in Western Europe.<sup>19</sup> It gives a short description of Poland, Lithuania, Prussia, Livonia, and Moscow.

Noteworthy for its contribution to more adequate knowledge of Eastern Europe was a volume, the product of several authors, relating to the religious beliefs and the customs

of the Prussians, Russians, and Tatars.<sup>20</sup> It was prepared for publication by Jan Łasicki, diplomat and historian, who—after studying in Cracow—completed his formal education in France and Italy. Later he joined the Czech Brethren and was the author of a history of the Czech *Unitas Fratrum*.<sup>21</sup>

Little had been written, meanwhile, about Poland itself. It is true that there existed a history of Poland supplemented with an extensive study of Polish geography, prepared from voluminous documents by Jan Długosz (1415–80), a canon of Cracow. This work was not widely known, however, because it long remained in manuscript and was not printed in full until the beginning of the 18th century.<sup>22</sup> Indeed, until the 16th century was well advanced, even in the university town of Bologna, Italians are said to have imagined that “Polonia” was only another such town. This lack of knowledge caused Marcin Kromer, once a student of jurisprudence in Bologna, to undertake the writing of an extensive history of Poland for Western readers. This volume, *De origine et rebus gestis Polonorum*, based heavily on Jan Długosz’ history of Poland, was reprinted and translated many times after its first printing in 1555 in Basel by Oporinus, becoming the most popular work of its kind abroad.<sup>23</sup> Later Kromer undertook to write a handbook, primarily for foreigners, describing Poland and its population, customs, and government. Begun while the author was employed at the court of King Sigismund Augustus, the work was interrupted by a long assignment abroad; the manuscript was brought to a conclusion hastily in 1574 and presented to the newly elected King of Poland, Henry of Valois. Unexpectedly for the author himself, it was printed in Frankfurt in 1575. Thereupon, in 1577, Kromer brought out a new and revised edition entitled *Polonia; sive, De situ, populis, moribus, magistratibus*, printed simultaneously by Oporinus in Basel and Maternus Cholinus in Cologne.<sup>24</sup> The volume was a great suc-

cess and was reprinted many times during the 16th and 17th centuries.<sup>25</sup> The author, who became a bishop of Ermland in 1579, regarded this volume as the key to a better understanding of Poland.

Jan Herbut relied heavily on Kromer’s 1555 history of Poland in the preparation of his own *Chronica; sive, Historiae Polonicae compendiosa . . . descriptio*, a volume dedicated to King Sigismund Augustus and printed by Oporinus in Basel in 1571.<sup>26</sup> In Poland, Herbut was distinguished less as a historian than as a jurist, for he was one of the first to assemble Polish laws and documents pertaining to international agreements and to publish them translated from the original Latin into Polish. This compilation pursuant to the commission given to him by the diet in 1565 was printed by M. Szarffenberg in 1570<sup>27</sup> and was reprinted many times.

As in Italy, Poland was little known and understood in 16th-century France. Marcin Kromer’s history of Poland prompted some French authors, among them Jean Bodin, to include in their own works accounts of Poland. It took the Polish interregnum, however, to thrust Poland into the political limelight of Western Europe. The absence of heirs after the death in 1572 of King Sigismund Augustus, last of the Jagiellonian dynasty, brought about the struggle of two candidates for the Polish throne—Hapsburg Archduke Ernest and Henry of Valois, brother of the King of France.

At this critical time, French curiosity about Poland prompted François Baudouin and Blaise de Vigenère to translate the *Chronica* of Jan Herbut. The major work inspired by this political crisis, however, was *Polonia*, a history of Poland by a young Polish count, Jan Krasieński (Crassinius), who dedicated his book to King Henry of Valois. It later became a great bibliographic rarity and was preserved principally through a reprint and adaptation by the French historian Jacques Auguste de Thou in his famous history.



Although comparatively few books from Poland's Golden Age are now in the Library of Congress collections, those that are available present the opportunity for insight into one of the most interesting periods of Polish history—a period that fostered in Poland the development of printing and literary accomplishment as diverse as the currents of thought set in motion by the Renaissance.

*The coat of arms of the Kingdom of Poland, from Jan Herburt's Statuta y przywileie koronne, printed in Cracow in 1570. The white eagle crowned in gold on a red field had become the symbol of the Kingdom of Poland in the first half of the 14th century. During the reign of Sigismund I of the Jagellonian dynasty the letter S was superimposed on the eagle, and his son, Sigismund Augustus, added the letter A.*



## Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> The Library of Congress has only a facsimile of this work, on pages 1-41 of an edition of Simocatta's letters published in Warsaw in 1953 under the title *Listy*. The volume also includes the original Greek and a Polish translation made by Jan Parandowski.

<sup>2</sup> As quoted by Avrahm Yarmolinsky in *Early Polish Americana; a Bibliographical Study* (New York, 1937), p. 38.

<sup>3</sup> The Library of Congress has a facsimile of the original *Ozora Imre vitairata* in the possession of the Hungarian National Library, which was issued in Budapest in 1961 by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

<sup>4</sup> Entitled *Statuta, prawa y constitucie koronne lacińskie y polskie, z Statutów Łaskiego y Herborty y z constitucyi Koronnych zebrane* and published in Cracow in 1600, the volume is cataloged by the Library under Poland, Laws, statutes, etc.

<sup>5</sup> The Library's copy of the first edition of Copernicus' *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium*, published at Nuremberg by J. Petreus in 1543, was the subject of an article in *QJCA*, 3:19-22 (May 1946). The Library has since acquired a copy of the second edition, published at Basel in 1566. Both copies are in the Rare Book Division.

<sup>6</sup> Głogowczyk's commentary, cataloged by the Library under *Sacro Bosco, Introductorium cōpendiosum in Tractatum spere material'*, is part of the Rosenwald Collection.

<sup>7</sup> The 1513 edition is in the Rare Book Division.

<sup>8</sup> Cataloged by the Library under Jan ze Stobniczy, *Introductio in Ptholomei Cosmographiā* (1512), his treatise contains two facsimile folded maps. (Rare Book Division)

<sup>9</sup> The latter edition is in the Rare Book Division.

<sup>10</sup> The Library's copy, cataloged under Gniezno (Ecclesiastical province) Council, 1551, Piotrków, was published in Dillengen in 1557. (Rare Book Division)

<sup>11</sup> Published by Szeliga in Drobromil in 1611, Orzechowski's *Annales* is in the Rare Book Division.

<sup>12</sup> The English edition entitled *The Accomplished Senator* is in the Library.

<sup>13</sup> *Krótką rozprawą między trzema osobami*, of which the Library has a facsimile published in Wrocław in 1953 by the Ossoliński Institute.

<sup>14</sup> A 19th-century facsimile is in the Library.

<sup>15</sup> The Library's English copy was printed in 1818 in London.

<sup>16</sup> The set of *Bibliotheca Fratrum Polonorum* was published between 1656 and 1692. (Rare Book Division)

<sup>17</sup> Vol. 2, p. 483-531. (Rare Book Division)

<sup>18</sup> *Secondo volume delle navigationi et viaggi*, published in Venice in 1583. (Rare Book Division)

<sup>19</sup> Entitled "La descrizione della Sarmatia europea," p. 1-72.

<sup>20</sup> *De Russorum, Moscovitarum et Tartarorum religione, sacrificiis, nuptiarum, funerum ritu* (Spires, 1582). (Rare Book Division)

<sup>21</sup> *Historiae de origine et rebus gestis Fratrum Bohemicorum* (Basel, 1649). Both books by Łasicki are in the Rare Book Division.

<sup>22</sup> *Historia Polonica* (Leipzig, 1711-12). (Rare Book Division) A part of this history was printed in Poland in 1614-15.

<sup>23</sup> An edition published in Basel in 1558 is in the Rare Book Division.

<sup>24</sup> Included in the one-volume collected works of Kromer published in Cologne in 1589, a copy of which is in the Library.

<sup>25</sup> For example, as part of *Respublica, siue Status regni Poloniae, Lituaniae, Prussiae, Livoniae*, published by the Elzevir Press in 1627. (Rare Book Division)

<sup>26</sup> In the Rare Book Division.

<sup>27</sup> Entitled *Statuta y przywileje koronne*, the volume is cataloged by the Library under Poland, Laws, statutes, etc.

# *Selected Acquisitions of the Rare Book Division*

FREDERICK R. GOFF, *Chief*

LINCOLN MATERIALS in the Library have increased substantially since the *Catalog of the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana in the Library of Congress* was published in 1960. To the 5,201 entries in that catalog have been added more than 1,150 new entries describing 715 monographs and pamphlets, 150 broadsides, more than 100 individual issues of newspapers, 75 prints, at least 100 manuscripts and letters, 13 phonodiscs, and 2 pieces of sheet music. This extraordinary growth was made possible through the generosity of the donor during his lifetime, through a number of bequests, and through the Alfred Whital Stern Memorial Fund, which Mrs. Stern and her three children have established to ensure the maintenance of the collection in perpetuity. The

constant reader of the acquisitions report of this division need not be reminded of the more outstanding books and manuscripts that have enriched the Stern Collection during recent years.

The current literature that is needed to maintain the collection's comprehensive coverage is added almost automatically, but it is becoming increasingly difficult to find the unusual, the significant, and the true rarities among the pertinent material contemporary with Lincoln's lifetime that is offered for sale. During the past year the most unusual acquisition was an unused copy of the dance cards prepared for the Union Ball in honor of the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln on March 4, 1861. Measuring  $3\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{5}{8}$  inches, the program is printed in blue, and the text on

the front and back white glazed paper covers is surrounded by simulated lace outlined in black ink. The program consisted of 23 dances preceded by an inaugural march conducted by L. F. Weber. The back cover, which carries the names of Lincoln and Hamlin, has at the bottom the following imprint: Philp & Solomons, Booksellers, Washington. The original braided salmon satin string is still attached to this interesting memento of Lincoln's first inauguration.

A little earlier in date are two broadsides, one containing the texts of the letters by which the two Republican candidates accepted their nominations and endorsed the party's platform. Reminders of the campaign of 1860 that followed are an appeal from the Republican Central Committee for contributions to meet the expenses of Lincoln's and Hamlin's campaign; a satin badge showing a beardless Lincoln, prepared for the members of the Wide Awake Club of Hartford, Conn.; a 4-page advertisement, nonpartisan as to content but strongly pro-Lincoln in emphasis, for the 1860 campaign books; and an Ohio Republican ticket, listing the electors of the 21 districts and annotated in pencil "Elected 'you bet.'" A similar ticket for the 1864 election of Lincoln and Johnson, prepared for the California electors, was also acquired; this is printed in blue ink with a colored reproduction of the American flag.

"Men of Color, To Arms! Now or Never!" is the caption of a recruitment broadside calling on Negroes to enlist in the cause of freedom. It is signed by 55 prominent Negroes, including Frederick Douglass and a number of clergymen. There is no imprint and no indication of the place of printing, but references in the text to the participation of Negro troops in battles at Port Hudson, La., and Milliken's Bend, near Vicksburg, suggest that it was probably printed after June 1863.

On May 7 of that year a group of "loyal citizens of the United States and of the city of New Orleans" addressed a letter to Presi-

dent Lincoln asking him to remove Judge Peabody for the good of the Union cause since his obvious sympathies lay with the secessionists. The unpopular judge, whose full name was Charles A. Peabody, had been appointed to the position by President Lincoln in October 1862. The Library has acquired a broadside containing the text of this letter.

The extensive material relating to Lincoln's assassination has been supplemented by a paper badge of uncertain origin containing a portrait of Lincoln in a black oval border, captioned "The Nation Mourns His Loss."

The April 22, 1865, issue of the *New York Day Book* giving a detailed account of the tragic circumstances of the assassination has recently been added to the large collection of contemporary newspapers recording the event.

Among the monographic materials acquired are the *Speech of Hon. Abraham Lincoln, Delivered in the City of New York, February 27, 1860*, the so-called Cooper-Union Speech, not previously represented in the Stern Collection by this contemporary edition; *Cooke's Campaign Songs* (1860), as sung by Cooke's New York Glee Club; a collection of John Tenniel's *Cartoons From Punch* (London, 1862); Judge T. J. Barnett's speech delivered in Richmond, Ind., on October 6, 1864, entitled *Abraham Lincoln, the Peoples' Candidate*; and Angelo Frondoni's *Della Morte di Abramo Lincoln* (Lisbon, 1867), an edition not included in Monaghan's bibliography.

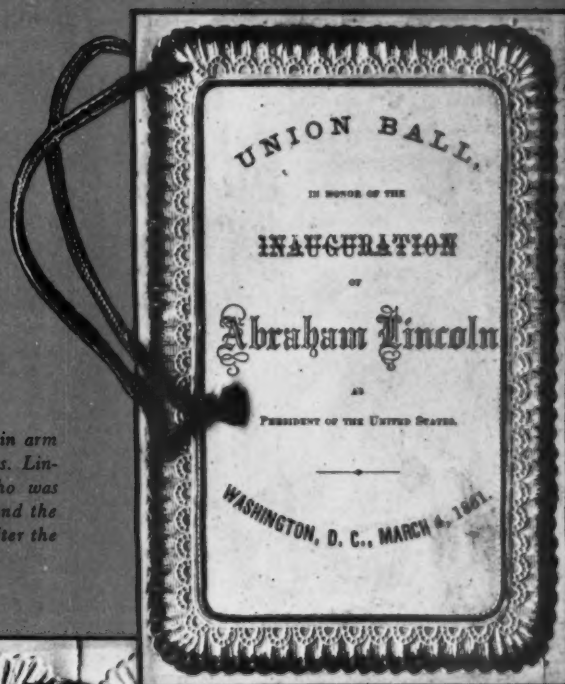
One of Mr. Stern's bequests provided for a suitable exhibition case to permit the permanent display of President Lincoln's justly famous letter of January 26, 1863, placing Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker in command of the Army of the Potomac. The case has been installed in the Rare Book Division, where the Hooker letter may now be viewed.

### Other Acquisitions

A recent addition to the collection of Renaissance manuscripts is an interesting, well-

## Mrs. Lincoln Wore Blue

The President led the grand march arm in arm with Mayor Berres of Washington. Mrs. Lincoln followed with Senator Douglas, who was also her partner for the quadrille. She and the ladies in her party stayed on at the ball after the President returned to the White House.



PROGRAMME.		ENGAGEMENTS.	
MARCH.....	Inaugural.....	WEBER.	1
1	QUADRILLE—Schaffer.....	STRAUSS.	2
2	LANCERS—Fashion.....	WEBER.	3
3	WALTZ & POLKA, Jurist B. Dances, Strauss.		4
4	QUADRILLE—Sarah.....	LANITSEY.	5
5	LANCERS—Washington.....	WEBER.	6
6	GALLOP—Atlantic Telegraph.....	GUNDEL.	7
7	QUADRILLE—Constitution.....	BOLE.	8
8	LANCERS—Metropolitan.....	WAGNER.	9
9	WALTZ & POLKA—Ecceles.....	STRAUSS.	10
10	QUADRILLE—Martha.....	STRAUSS.	11
11	LANCERS—New York.....	DODWORTH.	12
12	WALTZ—Dream on the Ocean.....	GUNDEL.	13
13	QUADRILLE—Handel's Elbe.....	STRAUSS.	14
14	LANCERS—Columbia.....	BOLE.	15
15	GALLOP & SCHOTTISCHE—Castles, LAWER.		16
16	QUADRILLE—Eldorado.....	STRAUSS.	17
17	LANCERS—Inaugural.....	FELDMAN.	18
18	REDOWA & WALTZ—Venus-Reigen, GUNDEL.		19
19	QUADRILLE—Union.....	WEBER.	20
20	LANCERS—Presidential.....	FELDMAN.	21
21	WALTZ & POLKA—Weber's Last.....	WEBER.	22
22	QUADRILLE—Charivari.....	STRAUSS.	23
23	WALTZ & GALLOP—Columbian.....	LANITSEY.	24
L. F. WEBER.....		MUSICAL DIRECTOR.	




 BELLA  
 CALE  
 DONII  
 PROES  
 SCELERATATURI

Et moxine gentis fractas crudeliter debet  
 Te pallas venanda precor, que in languida latet  
 Ora coequehiacos spargis rogitata liquores  
 Prospera demittas, madefactis flamina velis.  
 Sanguinolenta tunc iacet postea gesta tumultu  
 Et variis casibus quamvis diversa saevit.

The first page of the Renaissance manuscript about the wars between France and England in the 15th century.

written, and apparently unedited epic poem devoted to the subject of the wars between France and England during the 15th century and including references to Jeanne d'Arc. The manuscript, a small folio of 100 leaves, is well executed in a cursive Gothic hand with one ornamental initial—the letter B—at the beginning. Little is known of its provenance. It was sold in the Victor Luzarche sale in 1869 (lot 2124). A note written in ink on one of the front flyleaves, probably in the 18th century, and signed "Laire" suggests that the text may have been written by the Scotsman and poet George Buchanan. This attribution is dismissed by the compiler of the Luzarche sale catalog for the following valid reasons:

D'abord cette composition n'est pas dans les oeuvres de ce poète, et l'écriture date des dernières années du xv<sup>e</sup> siècle: c'est tout au plus si on pourrait reculer l'âge de ce manuscrit vers 1520. Il est de toute évidence que ce manuscrit, si toutefois ce n'est pas la copie d'un manuscrit plus ancien, comme nous le pensons, a été écrit sous le règne de Louis XII ou dans les premières années du règne de François I<sup>er</sup>. Buchanan, né en 1506, ne pouvait avoir composé à 14 ou 16 ans une pareille oeuvre, et tout le monde sait qu'il ne produisit que beaucoup plus tard. Nous avons ouï dire que ce manuscrit aurait été dédié et présenté à Georges d'Amboise. Cela est probable, bien qu'on ne nous en ait pas fourni de preuves bien positives: et cette tradition ou cette opinion, comme l'on voudra, confirme le jugement que nous avons porté sur l'âge de l'écriture de ce volume.

The volume is bound in French brown morocco of the 19th century, with simple fillets in gilt and French marbled-paper doublures. The gilt gauffered edges are probably of an earlier date. The heavy paper carries a visible watermark of a pot nearly identical to that reproduced by Briquet 12513.

In 1950, at the time of the Library of Congress' sesquicentennial celebration, J. Christian Bay, former librarian of the John Crerar Library in Chicago, presented to the Library of Congress an interesting 16-page manuscript, dated 1594, with the provocative title *Disputatio nova qua probatur mulieres non esse*

*homines nec salvari*. Containing 50 theses and a corollary devoted to the theme that woman is not a human being, the manuscript has recently been forwarded to the Rare Book Division. Its author remains anonymous, but it was originally attributed to Valens Acidalius, who was responsible for referring the pamphlet to a printer. The published text, which appeared in 1595 with a fictitious date, created such a furor among theologians that Acidalius wrote a letter of explanation and apology. The first counterblast to appear was Simon Gedik's *Defensio sexus muliebris*, published at Leipzig in 1595. A copy of this explosive pamphlet accompanied the manuscript when it was presented, as did a reprint of Mr. Bay's article about the original manuscript and the circumstances attending its publication, published in *The Library Quarterly* (April 1934) under the title "Women Not Considered Human Beings, a Bibliological Curiosity."

Three 17th-century manuscripts have also recently come into the collections. Dated about 1650 is a Venetian manuscript, rather carefully executed, which commences "*Cronica della inclita Citta di Venetia*." Occupying 48 leaves, the chronicle is followed by the "*Officij Della Ser.<sup>ma</sup> Sig.<sup>ta</sup> di Venetia di Dentro*," which in turn is followed by brief accounts, with armorial bearings in color, of approximately 170 distinguished Venetian families. These are presented in an alphabetical arrangement and contain special references to the doges, high ecclesiastics, and "procuratori" of St. Mark's who were members of the families.

The second 17th-century manuscript, while also appearing to be of Italian origin, has an almost wholly Latin text and is quite different in character. An early owner has supplied the general title: "*Institutiones Mathematicae et Physicae*." The text is devoted to simple mathematics, definitions, geometry, exercises in the use of celestial spheres, astronomical problems, solar phenomena, hydrostatics,

optics, military science, architecture, and the like. A number of the sections are signed by the scribe Jacobus Dobezensky "de Nigro Ponte" (Khalkis, Greece) and dated 1649 and 1650. He seems to have been a candidate for a degree from an unnamed university. Parts of the text, which is written in a curious backhanded style, are attractively decorated in the margins with appropriate geometric designs. At the end is a section written in Italian and apparently in a different hand, entitled "Annotationes Mathematicae ex Architectura Universa tam Militari quam Civili," dated at Parma, February 1658. All parts are so carefully and so uniformly prepared that it seems evident they were to be preserved as a unit, and they have been bound in a single volume. The binding, probably Italian, is of white vellum decorated with rules and filets in black. The front cover carries an unidentified coat-of-arms and the date 1666, the back cover a later monogram apparently belonging to an unidentified Franciscan monastery.

Smaller in format and with a less diverse and more purely scientific content, the third 17th-century manuscript seems also to have served for reference. It consists of three main parts: "Microcosmi sive Hominis Historia" (p. 8-217), "Humani Foetus Historia" (p. 220-315), and "Tractatus De Sphaera Mūdi ac primū De Sphaera In Genere" (p. 356-611). Accompanying each of the parts are tables, and those in which certain French words appear are in a different hand. Between the second and third parts are a number of blank leaves. On one of the beginning pages "15 Jan. 1775" has been written, and at the end there is a vignette signed by H. H. Murphy and dated 1884. The white vellum binding appears to be French, and both it and the text itself suggest a 17th-century date.

A generous gift from Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., a former curator of this division, made possible a number of purchases during the year. Recent checking of Harrison D. Hor-

blit's *One Hundred Books Famous in Science* (New York, The Grolier Club, 1964) revealed that of the total of 130 entries (a number were divided into two or three editions by the author cited), the Library of Congress possesses 72, or slightly more than half. This impressive showing prompted the further checking of an earlier list, *Heralds of Science . . . With Notes by Bern Dibner*, published by the Burndy Library in Norwalk, Conn., in 1955. Of the 200 entries in this survey, the Library of Congress possessed 110. An additional one (item 163) has been acquired, namely Henri Becquerel's *Recherches sur une propriété nouvelle de la matière*, which appeared as volume 46 of the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences de l'Institut de France* (Paris, 1903). The significance of Becquerel's work was emphasized in *Printing and the Mind of Man*, a catalog of displays organized in London, July 1963, in connection with the 11th International Printing Machinery and Allied Trades Exhibition:

Inspired by Poincaré's exhibition in 1896 of radiographs sent him by Röntgen . . . , Becquerel deliberately sought to investigate other phosphorescent phenomena. Accidental fogging of photographic plates in his dark room was traced to the presences of uranium ore and this led to the theory of radioactivity. He suggested to the Curies . . . that pitchblende might repay investigation and thus set them on the trail that led to radium.

Mr. Houghton's gift also made possible the acquisition of the 1570 Venetian edition of Aurelius Theodosius Macrobius' *In somnium Scipionis expositio libri II et Saturnaliorum libri VII*. This joins four earlier 15th-century and two earlier 16th-century editions, all of which contain a wood engraving of a 6th-century world map showing the counterearth of the antichthones, here depicted roughly as the detached southern part of Africa.

From other sources we have recently purchased the third part of the *Opera* of Joannes Gerson, together with the *Inventarium* belonging to the 1489 edition, assigned to the

Nuremberg press of George Stuchs. Complete copies are apparently hard to come by, and of this third part only three other copies are recorded in the *Third Census* (G-188). Special interest attaches to this edition since each of the three parts and the *Inventarium* are prefaced by a large, well-executed woodcut of the author that may be the work of Albrecht Dürer during his apprenticeship. Gerson is shown gazing intently to his right and carrying his shield and staff. He is accompanied by a dog, and there is a walled city in the background. Other details of landscape include hills, barren trees, and a plant or two in the foreground. The volume itself is clean and crisp, and the cuts are in an excellent state. The binding is modern but simulates the sturdy Gothic style of the 15th century.

To four 15th-century editions of the works of Apuleius Madaurensis, there has recently been added a copy of the *Asinus aureus*, printed in Venice in 1516 by Joannes Tacuinus de Tridino. This edition, with the commentary of Filippo Beroaldo, not previously represented in the Library's collection, is illustrated with 35 woodcuts in the Venetian style. The second illustrated edition, its cuts are far superior to those in the earlier one of 1510. The 1516 edition appears to be rare, at least in America, for only two other examples are recorded in the National Union Catalog.

Last year's report mentioned the acquisition of the 1590 edition of Domenico Fontana's *Della transportatione dell' obelisco Vaticano*. A few months ago the Library purchased another work relating to the erection of the obelisk in St. Peter's Square. Entitled *Epigrammata Guilielmi Blanci Albiensis iuriconsulti in obeliscum*, the quarto volume was published at Rome through the office of Bartolommeo Grassi in 1586. The text of the epigrams, to which have been added a number of anagrams, is dedicated to Pope Sixtus V, whose arms appear on the title page and



Joannes Gerson, French divine and chancellor of the University of Paris, as depicted in the 1489 edition of his Opera.

above the colophon at the end. The obelisk itself is reproduced on a copper plate which follows the dedication. This must be the earliest appearance in print of the obelisk after its erection. In the *Quarterly Journal* for May 1948 (p. 59) this claim was made for another work, Pietro Angelio's *Commentarius de obelisco*. Although it bears a 1586 imprint, its colophon, dated 1587, indicates that it appeared after Blancus' epigrams.

Fifty or more early American imprints have been added during the past year to the ever-

growing collection of records of American life and civilization up to 1800. The earliest is the Rev. William Williams' sermon preached at the ordination of David Hall, entitled *The Office and Work of Gospel-Ministers*, printed at Boston by S. Kneeland and T. Green in 1729. Of greater interest is the first edition of *The Laws of Yale-College in New-Haven in Connecticut*, printed in 1774 by Thomas and Samuel Green. Even a casual reading of these regulations gives one an insight into the character of collegiate administration before the Revolutionary War and the very limited privileges allowed the students. An interesting chapter is devoted to the uses that might be made of the college library and the attendant charges.

A scandalous and libelous pamphlet devoted to Marie Antoinette appeared in 1794 with the following title and imprint: *Memoirs of Marie Antoinette, cidevant Queen of France* (Paris, Printed: United States, translated, reprinted and published according to Act of Congress 1794). This anonymous work has been attributed to P. E. A. Goupil, and to Brissot de Warville, but the basis for these assignments has not been established, nor has any record of copyright been located despite the statement in the imprint. The text of this rare tract, of which only 3 other copies have been traced, runs to 134 pages and is illustrated with 6 engraved plates. Probably Philadelphia was the place of "re-printing" although no copy of an original Paris edition of this precise text in French has been located. Perhaps the attribution to Goupil and Brissot de Warville stems from their possible authorship of *Essais historiques sur la vie de Marie Antoinette* (A Londres [i.e. Paris] 1789), but this is not the same text as the American *Memoirs* of 1794.

Seldom does an early edition of *The Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States* come on the market that is not already among the Library's extensive holdings; but a few months ago one of the

exceptions led to the Library's acquiring a 1796 edition printed in New York City by John Bull, editor of the *Weekly Magazine*. The title page indicates that the New York State Constitution was prefixed to the text of the basic United States documents, but instead it is appended.

One of the most curious coincidences in American history was the death on the same day of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, two members of the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence; the date was July 4, 1826, exactly 50 years after this great document had been adopted by the Continental Congress. An extra issue of a Georgetown newspaper, the *Metropolitan*, within mourning borders, announces the action of the Mayor's office in Georgetown on July 10 and publishes the resolution of the Committee of Citizens to memorialize the event. Part of this resolution referred to the choice of Francis Scott Key as the orator at the formal ceremonies.

Another Revolutionary hero is the subject of a broadside that was printed by A. Ming in Philadelphia in 1824. Captioned "Interesting Particulars of the Life of/Major General La Fayette," this large folio with three columns of text in an ornamental border signalized Lafayette's arrival in America at the beginning of his triumphal tour. A wood engraving depicting him as a younger man appears at the top of the second column within the second line of the caption.

The past year has also been an active one in the acquisition of current books which are appropriate for permanent retention in this division. Foremost among these is a copy of *Amers* by Aléxis Saint-Léger Léger (St.-John Perse), printed in 1962 by the Imprimerie Nationale de France at Paris for the Bibliophiles de Provence. It is one of 250 copies on paper watermarked with the author's signature. *Amers* means "sea-marks," and the pages of text are accompanied by symbols, many of them nautical, from antique sources, redrawn



# Metropolitan—EXTRA.

METROPOLITAN OFFICE,  
July 12th, 1826.

Scarcely had the mournful intelligence reached us of the death of the sage and venerable father of our Independence, ere a fresh draught is drawn upon our sympathies, for his like venerable compeer JOHN ADAMS. *Jefferson* and *Adams* were twin stars that shone with resplendent glory, during the whole eventful struggle of the revolution. They have descended together to the tomb, and the prayers and blessings of their countrymen follow them. Their services, in conjunction with the happy coincidence of their deaths, have secured them an imperishable niche in the temple of fame. The late anniversary will be hailed as a glorious era in the annals of liberty, and we most sincerely trust will be 'solemnized with pomps, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bon-fires and illuminations,' until the end of time.

It is our greatest gratification to record, that from the moment the melancholy tidings were received, every political feeling was banished; our citizens only remembered that these illustrious men were the promoters of their country's independence, and had hallowed it by their death. Indeed, if the world had asked a sign to prove the *divina origine* of our compact, it would have it in the miracle of their simultaneous demise, on the Jubilee of American Freedom.

The very day after our worthy Mayor had called the attention of the Town Council in his truly feeling and eloquent address upon the death of *Jefferson*, he had to exercise his solicitude anew upon a like mournful occasion, which he did on Monday last, in the following words.

Mayors Office Georgetown, }  
10th July 1826. }

To the Honorable, the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council.

Gentlemen: The Committee appointed by your honorable body, to adopt measures in relation to the death of the venerable *Thomas Jefferson*, met, and were proceeding with the arrangements to comply with your wish, when, this morning, it was announced that his compatriot, the venerable JOHN ADAMS, had also died on the same day. They deemed it respectful and decorous to suspend their proceedings until the Corporation should have an opportunity to express their sentiments in relation to this additional event, so well calculated to excite our feelings.

The character of the illustrious deceased is too

well known to you, Gentlemen, and to his country, to render necessary any remarks from me; suffice it, that he was the efficient, energetic, and eloquent compeer of the illustrious *Jefferson*, and, in all that related to invaluable services to our country, his firm and faithfully ally.

Very respectfully,  
I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obt. servt.  
JOHN COX, Mayor.

Mr. Addison then introduced a resolution expressive of the high sense which was entertained by the Board of Common Council, and by every American, for the services of these compeers in glory, and a wish, that as in their lives they had been united in the great cause of liberty, so in their deaths the honors due their memory should not be divided. It is needless to add, that it was passed without one dissenting voice.

The Committee to whom was referred the necessary ceremonies, passed the following resolution:

At a meeting of the Committee of Citizens, appointed by the Corporation of Georgetown, for the purpose of adopting measures and making arrangements for paying all suitable respect to the memory of *Thomas Jefferson* and of *John Adams*,

## PRESENT

John Cox, Mayor—John Mason—Walter Smith—John Threlkeld—Thomas Corcoran, Sen.—John Laird—William Marbury—Leonard Mackall—Clement Smith—Charles King—James S. Morsell—Charles Worthington and Charles A. Bratty.

*Resolved*, That a day be set apart (of which due notice will be given) for the observance of such solemn ceremonies, as may evince the deep regret felt for the death, and the high sense entertained of the virtues, the patriotism, and the extraordinary usefulness during the long lives of these highly distinguished men—in which the citizens of the town and of the adjacent country of the district, and the strangers residing in the town and vicinity shall be invited.

That Francis S. Key be requested to deliver an oration on the occasion, at such time and place as shall hereafter be determined on.

That the members of this committee will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, and that our fellow citizens be, and they are hereby respectfully invited to do the same.

JOHN COX, Mayor,  
Chairman.

WALTER SMITH,  
Secretary.

and engraved by Robert Blanchet. This volume, one of the very few copies that have come to America, takes a fitting place beside Léger's *L'Ordre des Oiseaux* (1962), illustrated by Georges Braque and presented by Lessing J. Rosenwald last year. Mr. Léger, winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature, is no stranger to the Library of Congress since he served from 1941 to 1946 as Honorary Consultant in French Literature, and it was through his personal interest that the Library was able to purchase its copy of *Amers*. Both volumes and some related manuscripts were included in the Library's exhibit—"Author, Artist and Publisher: the Creation of Notable Books."

Another modern acquisition was recently on exhibit in the new Rare Book Library of the National Cathedral in Washington—No. 100 of 320 copies in the edition of *The Holy Gospel According to Matthew, Mark, Luke and John*, printed by the Officina Bodoni in Verona in 1962. It is illustrated with re-engravings of the striking original woodcuts from the *Epistole e Evangelii*, printed at Florence by Lorenzo Morgiani and Johannes Petri in 1495. One of the two known copies of the original, the greatest of the early Florentine illustrated books, is available in the Rosenwald Collection. The 1962 text is a significant edition of the Gospels, for as is indicated in *Printing and the Mind of Man* (in the caption for entry 194 of the exhibit at the British Museum), the imprint of the Officina Bodoni, established in 1922 by Giovanni Mardersteig, "has come to be recognized as a mark of scrupulously edited texts printed with exceptional precision, elegance, and clarity."

Mardersteig took his name for his press from Giovanni Battista Bodoni, an earlier distinguished Italian printer from Parma. In 1818 Bodoni's widow published as a testimonial volume the *Manuale Tipografico del Cavaliere Giambattista Bodoni*. Long recognized as one of the most elaborate of all manuals of typographical specimens—"an im-

posing *tour de force*," to quote Daniel Berkeley Updike—the *Manuale* was printed in an edition of 290 copies. The Library of Congress possesses two copies, one of which is in the Rosenwald Collection. Last year a facsimile, issued in a limited edition of 900 copies under the auspices of the Museo Bodoniano and the Biblioteca Palatina, appeared with an introductory volume. This handsome reproduction, prepared under the direction of the Milanese publisher Franco Ricci, is worthy of the original.

Another distinguished Italian work is the three-volume "state edition" of *La Divina Commedia* of Dante Alighieri, issued last year to commemorate the 700th birthday of the greatest of all Italian poets. This is a lavish, well-printed publication copiously illustrated with faithful reproductions in color of miniatures from three manuscript codices, owned respectively by the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana (Cod. urb. lat. 365), the Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana (Cod. it. cl. IX 276), and the British Museum (Cod. Yates Thompson 36).

In a continuation of Library policy to acquire reproductions of famous and important manuscripts the division also purchased a reproduction of the entire manuscript of Ulrich Richental's *Das Konzil zu Konstanz, MCDXIV–MCDXVIII*, the original of which is in the possession of the Rosgartenmuseum at Constance. The technical problems of printing were handled by J. Keller of Starnberg. The facsimile itself occupies one folio volume; another is devoted to a transcription of the text in the original Middle High German, together with commentaries in five languages, including English, and a short bibliography. This second volume was produced under the editorship of Otto Feger.

A full-color reproduction of an important part of the Codex Bongarsius 318, a 9th-century vellum manuscript from the Burgerbibliothek at Bern, is also included among the year's accessions. This facsimile was pub-

lished at Basel by Alkuin-Verlag under the title *Physiologus Bernensis* and is accompanied by a detailed commentary of Christoph von Steiger and Otto Hamburger. The *Physiologus*, with its entertaining miniatures of animals, occupies folios 7-22 of the entire manuscript of 136 leaves.

In a concerted but not entirely successful attempt to secure all publications of the Roxburghe Club, composed principally of the most distinguished bookmen in Great Britain, the Library has purchased a copy of the special printing of the club's latest publication, Graham Pollard and Albert Ehrman's *The Distribution of Books by Catalogue*. In a detailed and impressive presentation the joint authors, using Mr. Ehrman's collection as the basic source material, have shown how books were distributed through broadside advertise-

ments, prospectuses, published catalogs, and auction sales, from the 15th through the 18th century. The text of this handsome folio volume was printed at the University Printing House in Cambridge, and the numerous collotype plates were printed by L. Van Leer & Company in Holland.

It is rather pleasant to end this report with this brief mention of a volume dedicated to the distribution of books, for libraries, no less than collectors and general readers, must be apprised of material that becomes available through the continuing means which developed so early in the history of book-making. We continue to be grateful to those who enable this collection to grow whether they be private donors, antiquarian booksellers, present-day publishers, or just friendly bookmen.



MAP

OF

Pennsylvania,

*Constructed from the County Surveys authorized by the*

STATE;

*and other original Documents, by*

— (John Melish.) —

*Engraved by B. Tanner*



*The great seal of the State embellishes the title of John Melish's map of Pennsylvania published in 1822.*

# Maps

WALTER W. RISTOW

*Associate Chief, Geography and Map Division*

THE LIBRARY HAS a broad acquisitions policy for cartographic materials under which it attempts to acquire at least one copy of every available map, chart, and atlas. Reports published during the past two decades have described programs established to achieve that objective and have spotlighted the major cartographic procurement sources and channels. In recent years, the source distribution pattern and total annual receipts have been uniformly consistent. Of some 125,000 items accessioned annually, 35 percent are discarded as duplicates and approximately 80,000 map sheets and 1,200 atlases retained for the permanent collections. Non-current, or retrospective, materials, acquired primarily as transfers from other Federal map libraries, account for almost 45 percent of the

map additions and 15 percent of the atlases retained. The annual increment of current publications, approximating 45,000 maps and 1,000 atlases, represents an estimated 75 percent of the unrestricted cartographic production of the free nations of the world. Not included in this estimate are thousands of maps, published in this country and abroad, whose distribution and use are limited to military and intelligence personnel. The necessity for security controls is clearly evident, but it is regrettable that such restrictions deny to scholars, planners, and civilians many of the most up-to-date, detailed, and accurate maps and charts.

Last year's report noted that "in the collections of many [United States] libraries and historical societies are interesting and historically



significant manuscript maps," of which the Library might acquire photocopies. Reproductions of several groups of manuscript maps were acquired in 1965. Through the courtesy and cooperation of the Bureau of Land Records, Harrisburg, reproductions were obtained of 44 manuscript maps of Pennsylvania counties. Dated chiefly 1816 or 1817, the maps were prepared by county surveyors under provisions of an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature enacted March 19, 1816. They were the basic source material used by John Melish to compile the large (54 by 78 inches) *State Map of Pennsylvania*, published in 1822.

In addition to their value as detailed records of local geography in the early 19th century, the Pennsylvania county maps document an interesting and important chapter in the history of American cartography. With the establishment of peace and the adoption of the Constitution, the leaders of the young United States were confronted with urgent and difficult problems. At both national and State levels, good maps were essential, and pre-Revolutionary maps, most of which were published in Europe, were inadequate for the needs of the youthful and vigorous nation. Because State budgets could not support surveying and mapping programs in the early years of the Republic, the initiative in preparing State maps was taken by enterprising and public-spirited individuals, who received encouragement, and often some financial aid, from State legislatures. How effective these individual and cooperative efforts were is evident in some 30 State maps that were published in one or more editions before 1840. All the former colonies were mapped at least once, and in addition maps were published for Vermont and Maine, which had been part of the Colonies of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, respectively, during the colonial period.

The State maps are among the earliest examples of truly American cartography. Based on original surveys made by Americans, the

maps were compiled, drafted, engraved, printed, and published in the United States and were specifically designed to meet the cartographic needs of the officials and citizens of the several States. Above all, in the methods, techniques, and procedures used to produce State maps, American ingenuity and resourcefulness were abundantly demonstrated. Commercial map publishing, which attained a high degree of excellence and productivity during the 19th century, was largely built upon the cartographic foundations laid by the several State maps and their makers. This indebtedness was acknowledged in 1829 by Henry S. Tanner, one of the foremost map engravers and publishers of his day, who affirmed that "important accessions to the stock of knowledge on the geography of the United States have recently been made, by the publication of excellent local and State maps."<sup>1</sup>

"From an actual survey," or some variant phrase, is included in the title inscriptions of most early State maps. Crude though they were, the surveys represented a distinct advance over cartographic practices of the colonial period. Surveying was an essential and honored profession in early America; virtually every town or county had its official surveyor who located and determined areas and boundaries of private and public land holdings. The manuscript plats or maps, on which these data were recorded, were filed in county, district, town, or city archives. For the earliest compilers of State maps they constituted a major source of data. Through notices in the press, some mapmakers solicited supplemental and more current data, but efforts to secure information on a voluntary basis, were generally unfruitful. At the request of some of the more vocal mapmakers, legislatures were moved to pass laws requiring county, town, or district officials to supply the State with up-to-date surveys of their jurisdictions. Such local surveys were, of course, independently made, and there was no common geodetic or geographic frame of reference. The State

map compilers therefore experienced considerable difficulty in matching roads, administrative boundaries, and property lines along county and town borders.

Nonetheless, this proved to be the most expedient and economical procedure for assembling the essential survey data. By 1830, mandatory survey and deposit laws for county maps had been enacted in many of the States. The work of compiling, drafting, engraving, and printing the State map usually was contracted or entrusted to private individuals or to commercial map publishers; in only a few instances was the map published by official State agencies or personnel. Financial aid or subsidies were often provided to the private mapmaker, and there was at least the assurance that a number of copies of the map would be purchased for use by State officials and offices.

The 1822 *Map of Pennsylvania Constructed From the County Surveys Authorized by the State; and Other Original Documents*, by John Melish, is a model of its type. In the planning and production stages the Pennsylvania map enjoyed a larger measure of official support and direction that did most of the other State maps. The map also benefited from the experience, knowledge, and skill of its compiler, John Melish, one of the most energetic and competent commercial map publishers of his day. Melish, who began his mapmaking career around 1810, was thoroughly familiar with State maps. He drew upon a number of them to compile his large *Map of the United States*, the first edition of which was published in 1816.<sup>2</sup> In *A Geographical Description of the United States . . . Intended as an Accompaniment to Melish's Map*, the compiler acknowledges "recourse . . . to the . . . various State maps, from actual survey, so far as these surveys have extended."<sup>3</sup>

Melish early recognized the respective spheres of interest of private and official cartography. The maps produced by commer-

cial publishers, he noticed, were on small scales, of a generalized character, and compiled from original survey maps and other source data. In his *Geographical Description*, he acknowledged that "the basis on which the whole of the geography of the country rests, is maps from actual survey, and its political subdivisions is highly favourable to the bringing them forward in the character of State Maps." It was quite obvious to Melish "that every State should have its own map. It should be State property," he asserted, "subject to the control of no individual whatever." Their production, Melish believed, should be an official responsibility. "Individuals," he observed, "are not equal to the task of bringing them forward, and keeping them correct. Wherever they have embarked in the business, they have lost much time and money; and unless the states embark in it, the geography of the country cannot be brought to maturity."<sup>4</sup>

Melish's thoughts regarding official sponsorship and support of State maps were transmitted to influential members of the Pennsylvania Legislature. In its session of 1814, as reported in the *Geographical Description*, "Mr. Isaac Weaver, of Green County, . . . moved a resolution that measures might be taken to bring forward a new map of the State. This resolution passed both houses unanimously; and, during the summer, the preparatory steps were taken by the secretary of the commonwealth to ascertain the best plan of procuring the materials, and publishing the map."<sup>5</sup>

Because of his interest in the proposed map and his recognized competence as a geographer and map publisher, Melish's advice was solicited, early in 1816, by Pennsylvania officials. Melish recognized in the request for information "an excellent opportunity for the introduction of his favourite theory," and decided, therefore, "to take a journey to the seat of the state government on the subject." He found the State officials and legislators most receptive and "it soon appeared that the dis-

position towards the map was favourable throughout both branches of the legislature." <sup>6</sup> Together with members of a legislative committee, Melish drew up plans for the proposed map and act. With slight modifications, it passed both houses and, with the Governor's signature, was enacted into law, in March 1816, as "An Act Directing the Formation of a Map of Pennsylvania." Its clear, precise, and detailed provisions, specifications, and instructions could only have been formulated by a professional mapmaker.

Section one of the act directed the Surveyor General "to contract with the deputy surveyors . . . for the formation of a map of each of the counties . . . ; which maps shall be on a scale of two miles and a half to an inch." <sup>7</sup> The physical and cultural features to be included on the map were prescribed in detail. With reference to roads, the surveyor was instructed to note "particularly such as are turnpiked, and the distances in miles between the principal towns and remarkable places." The completed maps were to be "sent, as soon as convenient, to the office of the surveyor general." The expense per map was "not [to] exceed two hundred dollars for each county, unless the information . . . cannot be had in any of the public offices of the state, or of the proper county," in which case, the Surveyor General was authorized to obtain the desired data "by actual survey . . . at [an] expense not exceeding in the whole six hundred dollars for each county."

In section two of the act the Surveyor General, following receipt of the county maps, was directed to "contract for the publication of a Map of Pennsylvania, with some suitable person." There was no more "suitable person" in Pennsylvania than John Melish, and the map contract was accordingly awarded to him. The Surveyor General, in the third section of the act, was instructed to have hand-drawn copies of the county maps prepared for his office. The photocopies recently acquired from the Pennsylvania Department

of Internal Affairs are reproductions of the county maps prepared for the Surveyor General's office. All carry the inscription "Copied from the original under the direction of the Surveyor General" over the signature of Jno. C. Whiteside.

After copies were made of the original maps, the latter were transmitted to Melish, who was instructed to use the data to "make a connected map of this commonwealth, on a scale of five miles to an inch, marking thereon so many of the particulars specified in the first section of [the] act . . . and shall cause the same to be engraved on copper, in a handsome and workmanlike manner, and shall cause . . . a number to be printed . . . whereof one hundred, duly coloured, mounted, and finished, shall be delivered . . . to the surveyor-general for the use of the commonwealth."

Melish and his assistants spent more than 6 years compiling the map of Pennsylvania. A preliminary copy was completed late in 1820 and submitted for examination. A report, dated December 15, 1820, and signed by S. D. Ingham, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Jacob Spangler, Surveyor General, notes that Melish's map "has undergone a rigid examination in all its parts . . . and we have the satisfaction to say, with much confidence, that the Map promises to be one of uncommon excellence. The whole design is in our opinion judiciously arranged and well executed, and, should the engraving be done with neatness, it cannot fail to give general satisfaction." <sup>8</sup>

Benjamin Tanner, a leading Philadelphia engraver and elder brother of Henry, prepared the plates for the map, a task that required another 15 months. Advance copies of the printed map, examined by the Joint Committee of the Legislature and the Surveyor General, were most favorably received. The committee's report, dated March 23, 1822, noted that "the engraving is executed in a very strong, clear, and neatly finished

*The cartographic detail and excellence of the Pennsylvania map are clearly shown on this segment.*

manner, peculiarly suited to maps of this class, and equal, if not superior, to the style of any other map of the same class ever heretofore published.”<sup>9</sup> The Surveyor General and the Secretary of the Commonwealth likewise testified that “they feel no hesitation in declaring that, in their view, the whole work, embracing the plan, the drawing, the engraving, and the colouring, are all evincive of the great exertions of the contractor to comply with his engagement, and that the map is worthy the expense [more than \$30,000] which the State has incurred in bringing it to perfection.”<sup>10</sup>

To ensure that the published map might be as accurate and up to date as possible, proof copies were sent to officials of all counties for criticisms, corrections, and possible additions. The compiler also secured from State authorities information on the latest road surveys, and the engraved plates were corrected to incorporate these data.

In late summer of 1822 the map was released for public sale and distribution and was very favorably received. The *Niles Weekly Register* announced, in its September 28, 1822 issue, that “the long expected map of [Pennsylvania] by Mr. Melish [sic] has at length appeared. It may be called a magnificent work, worthy of the great commonwealth which has so liberally furnished the means to produce it. Greater accuracy could not well have been expected than is assured in this map; made up chiefly of county surveys, taken by experienced persons, resident in the respective counties and responsible to their immediate friends and neighbors for the truth of their presentations.” When assembled and mounted the 6 sheets, printed from engraved plates, formed a map of Pennsylvania measuring 4½ by 6½ feet. It was available in several formats, colorings, and mountings, which ranged in price from \$9 to \$12.50.



The *State Map of Pennsylvania* has been described as John Melish's greatest published work. This is high praise, indeed, when we note the many excellent maps and geographical publications bearing his name that were published in the period 1812 to 1822. The 1816 act empowered the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Surveyor General “to contract with the publisher of the . . . state map, or other persons, from time to time, for new editions of the map . . . , on such terms as they deem just and reasonable.” No subsequent editions were compiled by Melish, for he died on December 30, 1822, at the peak of his publishing career. Revised editions of the Pennsylvania map were issued by the State, however, in 1824, 1826, and 1832.

The 44 photocopies acquired from the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs relate to 44 of the 51 counties within the State



M O N T G O M E R Y C O U N T Y

Revised according to Act of Congress the 22<sup>nd</sup> day of April 1890

Part of Justice ...  
County Lines  
Boundary Lines  
Census Roads  
Sample Roads

11. The towns along the border be-  
tween the states are Philadelphia  
and ...

**City**

Northern Liberty  
South East  
Dorchester

Buckley

Netelil

Rydney

Dublin

Govanston

Fingering

Moynington

Mowland

Northern Liberty  
South East  
Oxford

Pleasant Hill

Pearson

Reynolds

Hartwood





STATISTICAL TABLE						
No.	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Miles	Soil	Population 1800 & 1820	From Office and Distance from Philadelphia	
1	2280	Level	Alluvial	2700	Philadelphia	
2	940	3 <sup>d</sup>	3 <sup>d</sup>	2000		
3	700	3 <sup>d</sup>	3 <sup>d</sup>	2000		
4	7000	Gravelly Soil	Gravelly Soil	2000		
5	16400	Rocky	Rocky with good bottom	2000		
6	6700	Rocky Level	Rocky Level	2000		
7	6000	Gravelly Soil	3 <sup>d</sup>	2000	Harrisburg	0
8	7000	Rocky	Rocky with good bottom	2000	Camden	0
9	6000	Rocky Level	Alluvial	2000		
10	2500	Level	Alluvial	2000		
11	3750	Rocky Level	Gravelly Soil	2000		
12	6700	Rocky Level	Clay and Loam	2000		
13	7000	Gravelly Soil	Loam	2000		
14	3200	Level	Loam	2000		
15	7000	Rocky Level	Clay and Loam	2000		
16	3750	Rocky	Rocky	2000		
Total	83200			20000		

Map Division,  
MAR 22 '21  
Library of Congress

of Pennsylvania in 1822. For three counties (Union, Venango, and Warren) there are two separate maps. On each of three maps two counties (Erie and Crawford, Northampton and Lehigh, Wayne and Pike), are shown. Counties not included in the photocopies acquired are Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Lebanon, Perry, and Philadelphia. The names of 21 surveyors or mapmakers appear on the different maps and 12 maps are unsigned. About half of the surveyors named were associated with more than one map, and it is possible that they were deputy surveyors on the staff of the Surveyor General who were assigned to map counties that had no official surveyor. For two of the counties, Delaware and Montgomery, the maps were personally drawn by John Melish.

As prescribed in section one of the act authorizing the map, all counties were mapped at the scale of 2 1/2 miles to an inch. In an effort to secure maps of uniform quality and execution Melish prepared for the local surveyors "Directions for Constructing the County Maps in Terms of the Act of Assembly." The first of these instructed the surveyor to "ascertain as near as possible, the latitude of the seat of justice [i.e., the county seat], and its longitude from Washington, and run a true meridian line, and an east and west line through it, as in the specimen."<sup>11</sup> The various physical and cultural features to be shown on the map were specified. The surveyors were also advised to "delineate the border exactly as on the model exhibited in the specimen, and graduate the scale on the inner margin in miles of latitude and longitude." The "model" was a small (10 by 7 inches) "Specimen of the County Maps to be Constructed by virtue of an Act of the Legislature directing the formation of A Map of Pennsylvania." This sample map included a section of the Susquehanna River to the northwest of Harrisburg with the several adjacent mountain chains indicated with hachures. A legend picturing "Characters and Writing to

John Melish personally surveyed Philadelphia County and prepared the map for engraving. Unlike many of the other county maps, this map was published in 1819. The Library has one of these published maps.

be used in delineating the County Maps" occupied the upper right corner of the "specimen."

Most of the surveyors seem to have followed Melish's "Directions" and the county maps are fairly uniform in appearance and format. Some few maps do not have marginal lines; their makers obviously did not heed the carefully outlined instructions. Manuscript descriptive notes supplement the cartographic data on several county maps. Hachures or crude shading depict generalized relief for a number of counties. Township boundaries, towns and cities, churches, roads, bridges, and grist mills are among the cultural features mapped. The general format laid down by Melish served as a pattern from which evolved the larger-scale county maps, showing property owners and the extent of private land holdings, which were published in great numbers in the decades immediately preceding and following the Civil War.

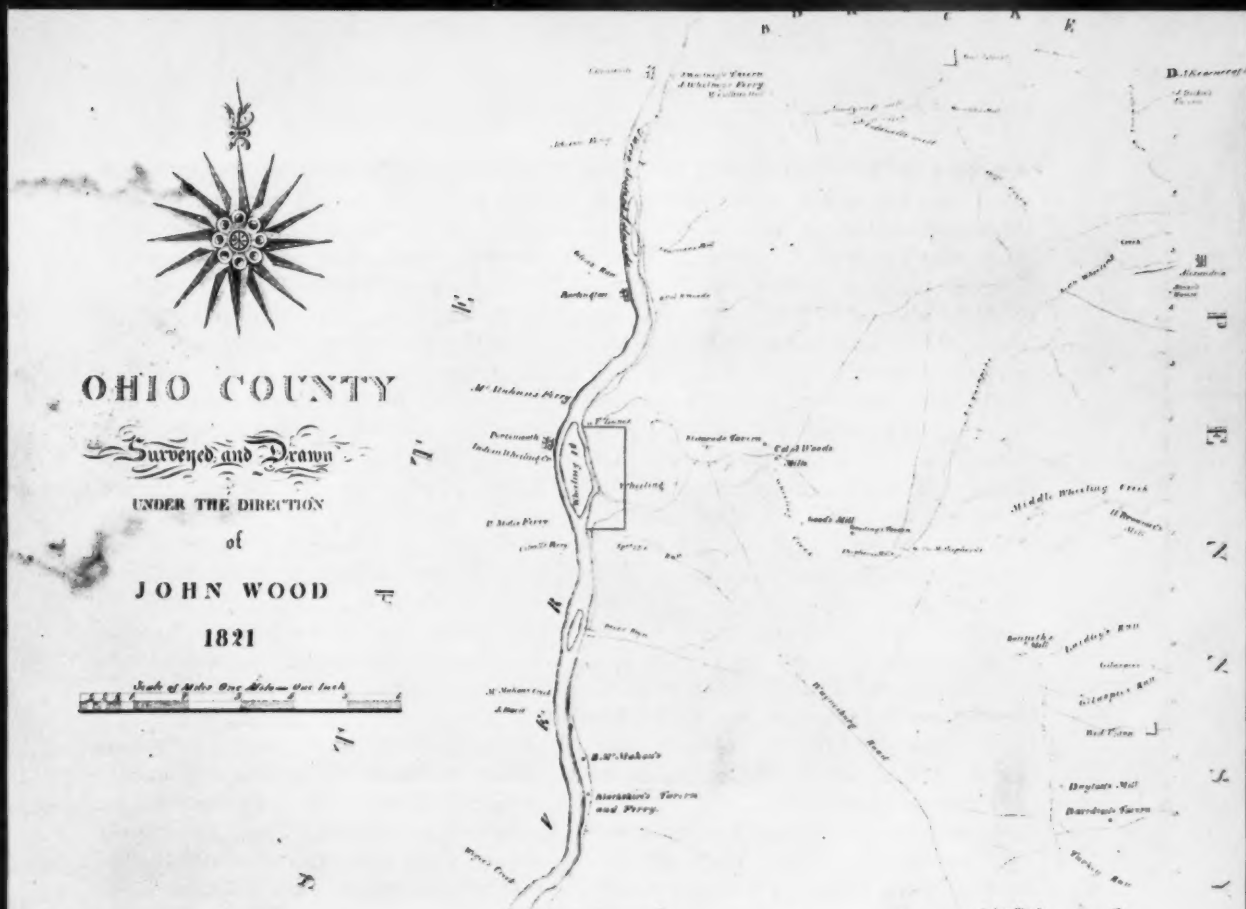
In addition to using them as compilation data for the *Map of Pennsylvania*, Melish expected to publish the county maps individually. To this end section nine of the act empowered the Surveyor General "to authorise the publisher of the state map to publish the *County Maps or any number of them separately*, provided the same shall be done without any expense to the state." In a "Prospectus of the State Map & County Maps of Pennsylvania," published as an addendum to the 1816 edition of the *Geographical Description*, Melish announced that "The County Maps will be published on the large scale on which they are originally delineated, provided there be a sufficient number of subscribers to defray the expense." He suggested that they would "be exceedingly useful as pocket maps, affording at all times the means of obtaining a correct knowledge of the respective counties." The price of the county maps, printed "on fine vellum paper, or bank note paper" was not to exceed "One Dollar to One Dollar and a half, according to the size of the counties."

Reporting on the progress of the Pennsylvania map, in the third edition (1818) of the *Geographical Description*, Melish listed a number of counties for which manuscript maps had already been received. "Of these," he noted, maps of "Montgomery, Luzerne, Dauphin, Lebanon, and Huntingdon are in the hands of the engraver, and will be speedily published." Maps of Montgomery, Dauphin and Lebanon, and Huntingdon, as well as of Philadelphia, Chester, Berks, Somerset, and Wayne and Pike Counties were listed for sale in Melish's 1822 *Catalogue*. Of these, the Library has in its collections printed copies of all but the Chester and Montgomery maps. The Somerset map, dated 1830 and published by H. S. Tanner, bears the credit "prepared for engraving by John Melish." County maps for York and Adams (1821), Lancaster (1824), Wayne (1828), and Schuylkill (1830), also in the Library's collections, may be based on surveys for the 1822 map of Pennsylvania although none of them bear Melish's name.

Melish fervently hoped that the Pennsylvania map would serve as a model that other States would emulate. In his 1822 *Catalogue* (p. 22) he wrote:

The state of Pennsylvania has now set the example, and a map of that state has been produced on a plan that has met with general approbation, and as perfect in its details as can reasonably be expected from a work of such magnitude, embracing such a vast variety of objects, and being necessarily the work of so many hands. This work is respectfully submitted to the inspection of the several state governments, as a specimen of what State Maps ought to be, and the publisher is in great hopes that before the next census is published, many of the states will follow the example set by Pennsylvania.

Maps of a number of other States were published within the next decade, but only a few were prepared on as systematic and orderly a plan as was the Pennsylvania map. One that compared favorably in quality was the 1826 *Map of the State of Virginia Constructed in*



Photocopy from original manuscript in the Virginia State Library.

*Conformity to Law From the Late Surveys Authorized by the Legislature and Other Original and Authentic Documents by Herman Böye.* Like Melish's Pennsylvania map, it is at the scale of 1 inch to 5 miles. Because it was printed from engraved plates on nine separate sheets, it was popularly known as the "Nine-Sheet Map." When joined the separate sheets formed a magnificent map of Virginia 60 by 93 inches in size.

The Böye map had its inception in an act passed by the Virginia General Assembly on February 27, 1816, "to provide an accurate chart of each county and a general map of the Territory of this Commonwealth."<sup>12</sup> The law directed the county courts "to contract with some fit person or persons for making an

accurate chart of their respective counties," in accordance with provisions set forth in precise detail. Within one year the manuscript surveys were to be deposited with the Board of Public Works. The initial suggestion for a scientific survey of Virginia under official sponsorship may have come from Thomas Jefferson. On April 19, 1816, in a lengthy letter to Governor Wilson C. Nicholas, Jefferson outlined suggested procedures for carrying out the provisions of the act.<sup>13</sup> Jefferson also was instrumental in engaging John Wood to supervise the county surveys and to direct compilation of the State map.

Wood, a native of Scotland, emigrated to the United States shortly after 1800. Before he was selected to direct the county surveys, he

was employed as an instructor at Petersburg Academy. He worked on the surveys from 1816 until his death in May 1822, by which time maps had been completed for most of Virginia's counties. Herman Böyë, a German engineer who had settled in Richmond, succeeded Wood as director and carried the project to completion.

Photostat reproductions of manuscript county maps prepared under the direction of John Wood and now in the Virginia State Library and the National Archives were recently acquired. The 38 reproductions from the State Library include maps of 36 separate counties. Wood's name appears on 30 of them, including a small chart of Piankitank, dated 1817, which is the only noncounty map in the group. There are two maps of Henrico County, drawn at the same scale and showing similar features but in different hands. One, dated 1819, bears Wood's name; the other has no title, inscription, or date, but was probably made in 1820.

Most of the county maps are at the scale of an inch to a mile. Those specifically credited to Wood are more finished in appearance, with ornately lettered titles and decorative north-pointing compass roses. Features portrayed on all the maps include streams, roads, taverns, mills, churches and meetinghouses, courthouses, and towns and cities. A few property owners are named. Hachures represent generalized relief in the mountain counties.

Through the courtesy of the Cartographic Records Branch, National Archives, reproductions of five Wood-Böyë survey maps were added to the collections of the Geography and Map Division. Maps of Culpeper (1821), Hardy (1822), Harrison (1821), and Sussex (1819) counties were prepared under Wood's direction. Surveys for the Pocahontas map, dated 1825, were directed by Herman Böyë.

Maps of Hardy and Harrison Counties (now in West Virginia) were received in both groups of reproductions. The titles and in-

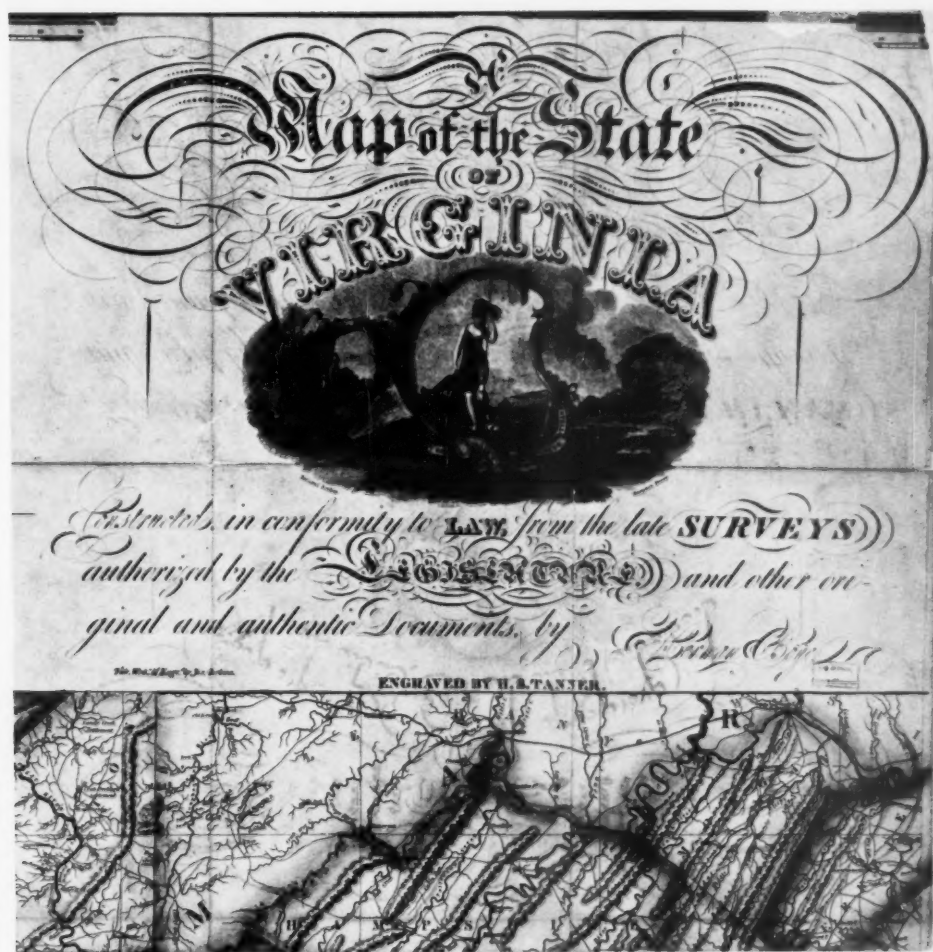
scriptions are the same for the maps from both institutions, the originals are at the same scale, and the data they present appear to be identical. Slight variations in spelling and in the placement of geographical names, however, suggest that the manuscript maps of these two counties in one depository may be contemporary copies of the maps in the other. For example, on the Archives' Hardy County map the upper fork of the Potomac River is spelled with a final "k," but the "k" is omitted on the map in the State Library. On the western part of the Hardy County map there is the inscription "Corner of Maryland and Hardy in the Randolph line at Fairfax Corner Stone." Hardy is misspelled "Harardy" on the reproduction received from the Archives. There are similar variations on the two Harrison County maps.

Photostat copies of Wood maps of Frederick and Nansemond Counties have for some years been in the Library's collections. These counties are also represented in the recent accession from the Virginia State Library. Comparison of the old and new photocopies indicates that they were reproduced from the same manuscript originals.

The earlier Nansemond County reproduction was made in 1926 from a manuscript original then in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Nansemond County. On the copy a number of place names, illegible or faded on the original, have been relettered in a modern hand, while only the original names appear on the reproduction received from the State Library. Lettered on the Nansemond County map in the State Library is the statement "Map owned by J. Walter Hosier, Suffolk, Virginia."

The Geography and Map Division now has reproductions of 38 county maps in the Wood-Böyë series, less than 40 percent of the counties listed in the statistical table on the border of the "Nine-Sheet Map."

Although Herman Böyë directed the final compilation and drafting of the *Map of the*



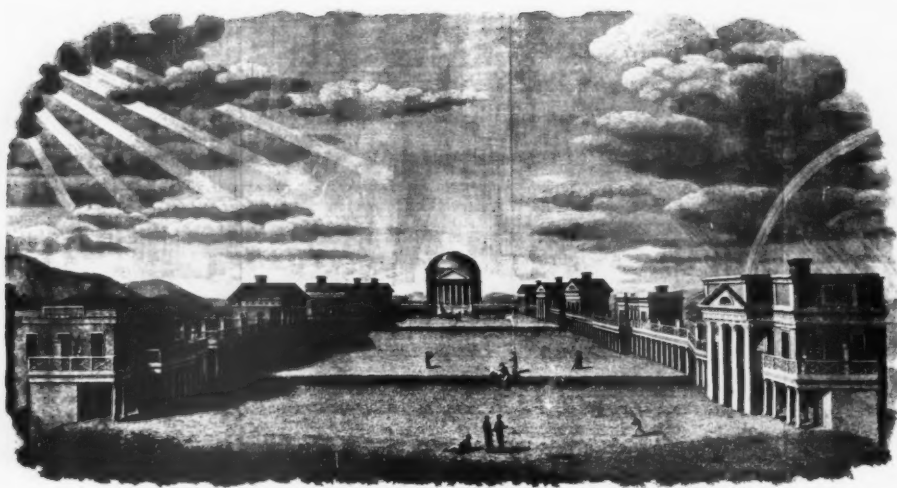
The small section of the "Nine-Sheet Map" shown here illustrates the use of hachures to represent relief.

*State of Virginia*, John Wood is given credit for directing the county surveys in a "Memoranda Relative to the Plan materials and construction of this Map" printed within the map border. Henry S. Tanner of Philadelphia was the engraver. Engravings of the University of Virginia campus and a view of Richmond from the west decorate the upper corners of the map and the ornately lettered title en-

circles the Virginia seal and views of Natural Bridge and Harpers Ferry.

The photocopies of the Melish and Wood-Böyë surveys supplement a group of reproductions of Massachusetts and Maine town plans acquired in 1932. The latter were prepared in 1794 and 1795 in response to an act of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed on June 18, 1794, requiring local officials to de-





*The University of Virginia campus, laid out by Thomas Jefferson, as shown on the Böyë map.*

posit with the Secretary of State, within one year, surveys of the several towns. The 265 Massachusetts town plats and some 100 for the Province of Maine (then administered by Massachusetts) were used by Osgood Carleton to compile maps of the two jurisdictions. As finally approved and accepted by Commonwealth officials, the Massachusetts map was published in 1801 and the Maine map in the

following year.

Because of the importance of State maps prepared during the Nation's first half century to the history of the United States and to the development of American cartography, further efforts will be made to bring together in the Library of Congress reproductions of other manuscript town and county maps from which State maps were compiled.

#### Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> Henry S. Tanner, *Memoir on the Recent Surveys, Observations, and Internal Improvements in the United States . . . Intended to Accompany His New Map of the United States* (Philadelphia, 1829), p. 8.

<sup>2</sup> See "John Melish and His Map of the United States," *QJCA*, 19: 159-178 (September 1962).

<sup>3</sup> *A Geographical Description . . . by John Melish* (Philadelphia, 1816), p. 9.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 172.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 175.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 175.

<sup>7</sup> As printed in Melish's *Geographical Description*,

p. 176.

<sup>8</sup> Reprinted in *A Catalogue of Maps and Geographical Works Published and for Sale by John Melish, Geographer and Map Publisher* (Philadelphia, 1822), p. 5.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 6.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 5.

<sup>11</sup> From "Directions" as printed in Melish's *Geographical Description* (1816), ff, p. 178.

<sup>12</sup> As quoted in Earl G. Swem, *Maps Relating to Virginia in the Virginia State Library* (Richmond, 1914), p. 102.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 104.

# *Alaska Before 1867 in Soviet Literature*

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THE YEAR 1966 will bring the 225th anniversary of the death of Vitus Bering, and 1967 the centennial of the purchase by the United States of Russian America, now the State of Alaska. This article is intended as a guide to some of the Russian-language materials in the Library of Congress collections which may be of value for the study of the discovery, exploration, and administration of Alaska in the years before 1867. It is not an exhaustive survey of the material on the subject, since only rarely do Soviet sources contain information which goes beyond that which appears in Hubert H. Bancroft's *History of Alaska* (San Francisco, A. L. Bancroft, 1886. 775 p.). And their bibliographic references serve only as supplements to those in James Wickersham's *Bibliography of Alaskan Literature, 1724-1924* (Cordova, Alaska, Cordova

*Eskimos of Kotzebue Gulf, drawn by Ludovik Choris, who accompanied Otto von Kotzebue on his voyage of 1815-18. From Choris' Voyage pittoresque autour du monde (Paris, 1822).*



Daily Times, 1927. 635 p.), and in C. L. Andrews' bibliographic essay "Some Russian Books on Alaska," which appeared in the *Pacific Northwest Quarterly* in January 1937.

The active interest shown by learned institutions of the Soviet Union in such subjects as Arctic exploration and the exploits of Russian seafarers has brought a great amount of publication which is not, however, under convenient bibliographic control even in the Soviet Union. V. V. Tomashevskii's *Materialy k bibliografii Sibiri Dal'nego Vostoka, XV—pervaia polovina XIX v.* (Materials for a Bibliography of Siberia and the Far East from the 15th to the First Half of the 19th Century), which appeared in Vladivostok in 1957, provides a rather short listing (p. 104–133) of Russian publications on the exploration of the Bering Straits and Alaska and on the early activities of the Russian American Company. Although the entries frequently omit such information as publisher and pagination, the bibliography combines both pre- and post-1917 publications on a number of major topics and is, therefore, of value for its broad view of the literature.

Materials of the Soviet period, both monographs and articles, relating to the history of geography and of exploration are listed in the bibliography *Istoriia estestvoznaniia; Literatura, opublikovannaia v SSSR* (History of the Natural Sciences; Literature Published in the USSR), of which three volumes have thus far been published under the auspices of the Institute of the History of the Natural Sciences and Technology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Covering the years 1917–48, 1949–50, and 1951–56, the volumes include materials on the history of such topics as chemistry or botany as well as geography. The absence of an index to places makes it necessary to examine long lists of entries on the history of geography to locate those referring specifically to the Northern Pacific and Alaska. A section of "Personalia" makes it easy, how-

ever, to find publications relating to a given explorer.

The investigator may also find the general bibliographies, such as *Ezhegodnik knigi* (Annual of Books), *Bibliografiia sovetskoi bibliografii* (Bibliography of Soviet Bibliographies), *Knizhnaia letopis'* (Book Chronicle—the Soviet weekly national bibliography of monographs), and *Letopis' zhurnal'nykh statei* (Chronicle of Periodical Articles), of value in locating more recent publications which relate to Alaska or the Northern Pacific. Those who are accustomed to catalogs organized under the subject headings of the Library of Congress may prefer to use the subject index of the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions*, a Library of Congress publication which provides references to monographs and periodical articles in the Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian languages.

Among the books and articles listed in these sources are many publications of interest—so many, in fact, that this survey must be limited to those containing hitherto unpublished documents or opening new doors for further investigation. They will be taken up chronologically by the period to which they refer.

The first group of publications to be considered have almost no direct mention of Alaska at all, for they concern an era before its discovery. By the end of the 17th century wandering parties of fur traders and prospectors had explored and charted Siberia and the Russian Far East, and they may have learned something of the lands to the east. An example of the publications on this subject is *Otkrytiia russkikh zemleprokhodtsev i poliar-nykh morekhodov XVII veka na Severo-Vostoke Azii; sbornik dokumentov* (The Discoveries of Russian Explorers and Polar Mariners of the 17th Century in Northeastern Asia; a Collection of Documents), published in 1951 by the State Publishing House for Geographical Literature. Although one may not agree with some of the interpretations in this volume, the documents present an in-

teresting, often colorful picture of small bands of men moving through the unknown spaces of Siberia which can well be compared with the tales of the *coureurs des bois* and mountain men of North America.

Another such publication is Mikhail I. Belov's *Russkie morekhody v Ledovitom i Tikhom okeanakh; sbornik dokumentov o velikikh russkikh geograficheskikh otkrytiakh na severo-vostoke Azii v XVII veke* (Russian Mariners in the Arctic and Pacific Oceans; a Collection of Documents About the Great Russian Geographical Discoveries in Northeastern Asia in the 17th Century), published in Leningrad in 1952 by Izd-vo Glavsevmorputi.

The first voyage around the northeastern tip of Asia to be described in the literature was that of the Cossack trader-adventurer Semen Dezhnev in 1648. By a decree of Nicholas II Dezhnev's name was given to the easternmost cape of Asia, which is located at 169° 40' West longitude.<sup>1</sup>

Although there is a legend that Russians soon made their way across the straits to a new, hitherto unknown land—a legend to which one Russian scholar was willing to give serious attention—<sup>2</sup> it seems thus far but a Russian equivalent of the St. Brendan legend or of the tales of Madoc, Prince of Wales, concerning a pre-Columbian, pre-Norse discovery of America. There is, of course, nothing inherently improbable in an unrecorded visit by Russians to the American shores. The distance is short and the passage has often been made in the skin boats of the region. Recorded efforts, however, to discover the lands which lie beyond the straits did not begin until the end of the first quarter of the 18th century.

Early in January 1725, 3 weeks or so before his death, Peter the Great signed instructions to Vitus Bering, a Danish sailor in Russian service since 1704, concerning a voyage of discovery into the Northern Pacific. Although he instructed Bering to determine if America and Asia were connected, suggesting that the Emperor did not know of Dezhnev's discovery,

the major purpose seems to have been that of reconnoitering the Asiatic end of the long-sought Northeast Passage. Russian scholars have noted that the interest which the German philosopher Leibnitz often expressed both to Peter himself and to others having his ear may have influenced Russian plans.

Since Bering had to make his way overland through Siberia to Kamchatka and build his ships in a remote area thousands of miles from a European-style shipyard or other source of supplies, it is no surprise that he did not set sail until July 1728. The literature which has grown out of the activities of the remaining 13 years of Bering's life is indeed vast. One of the most rewarding discussions of his expeditions is to be found in Lev S. Berg's *Otkrytie Kamchatki i ekspeditsii Beringa* (The Discovery of Kamchatka and the Bering Expeditions) the third edition of which was published in Moscow in 1946 by Izdatel'stvo Akademii nauk SSSR. In this 379-page history of Pacific exploration the late Soviet geographer draws upon the experience of a lifetime. Berg's discussion of the sources (p. 347–358) is particularly noteworthy.

Many useful documents arising from the Bering expeditions are to be found in *Ekspeditsiia Beringa; sbornik dokumentov* (Moscow, Glavnoe arkhivnoe upravlenie, 1941. 417 p.), which was edited by A. A. Pokrovskii. Based on the holdings of the Central State Military-Naval Archives of the Soviet Union, the publication is supplied with copious notes and an extensive introductory article.

A. I. Chirikov, second in command to Bering, who became leader after the latter's death and commanded the ship which actually made the first landfall on the American continent, is the subject of V. A. Divin's biography published in 1953, *Velikii russkii moreplavatel' A. I. Chirikov*. Although the book bears the imprint of the Stalin era in many of its conclusions and in its remarks about the evil attempts of American capitalists to deprive Russia of its rightful inheritance in the

Pacific, it draws on a wide range of both archival and printed materials and includes several interesting maps of the period. Many of the bibliographical citations (p. 272-278) are also of value.

Much broader views of Russian geographical discoveries in the 18th century, with major emphasis on North America, are to be found in such volumes as V. I. Grekov's *Ocherki iz istorii russkikh geograficheskikh issledovanii v 1725-1765 gg.* (Outlines of the History of Russian Geographical Discoveries in the Years 1725-1765), published in 1960 by the Institute of Geography of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. In this book, which has an extensive bibliography and many notes, one may not only see how Russians of the 18th century interpreted the new discoveries in the North Pacific but also gain some impression of governmental policy toward the sciences, for attention is focused on officially sponsored expeditions and the work of the Academy of Sciences.

The history of geographical exploration from 1725 to 1800 is surveyed by D. M. Lebedev's *Ocherki po istorii geografii v Rossii XVIII v., 1725-1800*, issued in 1957 by the Institute of Geography of the Academy. This is not quite so thorough a work as the one cited above, but it has the advantage of covering a longer time span. Its footnotes provide many references to relevant literature and it contains a number of reproductions of maps of the period. Also described are the first efforts of the Russian merchant and fur trader Grigorii I. Shelekhov to develop Alaska as a source of furs and to found a company to trade with the natives.

Upon this subject the relevant Russian literature is substantial and includes many documentary publications. Among the most useful is Aleksandr I. Andreev's *Russkie otkrytiia v Tikhom okeane i Severnoi Amerike v XVIII-XIX vekakh; sbornik materialov*, a 1944 publication of the Academy of Sciences. It appeared in English translation as

*Russian Discoveries in the Pacific and in North America in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries; a Collection of Materials* (Ann Arbor, Mich., J. W. Edwards, 1952). Andreev's later volume, *Russkie otkrytiia v Tikhom okeane i Severnoi Amerike v XVIII veke*, issued in 1948 by the State Publishing House for Geographical Literature, deals with a shorter period of time but includes many additional documents.

Numerous documents dealing with Shelekhov and his efforts to form a chartered company to engage in the Alaska trade are printed in *K istorii Rossiisko-Amerikanskoi kompanii; sbornik dokumental'nykh materialov*, published in Krasnoyarsk in 1957. It is based on manuscripts formerly belonging to Genadii V. Yudin but not included in the Library of Congress purchase of Mr. Yudin's library in 1906.

The principal work on the Russian American Company is that by S. B. Okun', *Rossiisko-amerikanskaia kompaniia*, issued by the State Publishing House for Socio-Economic Literature in 1939 and appearing in English as *The Russian-American Company* (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1951).

The activities of K. T. Khlebnikov, who entered the service of the Russian American Company in 1803 and undertook a number of voyages to Alaska and to the Russian settlement of Fort Ross in California, are discussed in B. N. Vishnevskii's "Puteshestvennik Kirill Khlebnikov i ego nauchnoe nasledie" (The Traveler Kirill Khlebnikov and his Scholarly Legacy) published in Molotov (now Perm') in 1956 by the regional museum in its collection *Na Zapadnom Urale*. This short article offers a bibliography of Khlebnikov's writings, which include biographical sketches of Shelekhov and of A. A. Baranov, a major figure of the early years of the Company, and references to a number of relevant Soviet publications.

There have been a number of Soviet publications on voyages from Russia during the





*Oululuk, the principal Russian settlement in the Aleutians and site of the present-day Unalaska, as shown by Choris in his Voyage pittoresque autour du monde.*

early 19th century to supply the Russian American Company's posts or to "show the flag" in the North Pacific and thus bolster the company's position. The accounts of these voyages all have at least peripheral information about Alaska,<sup>3</sup> and some have contributed more than surface description. B. A. Lipshits' "Etnograficheskie issledovaniia v russkikh krugosvetnykh ekspeditsiakh pervio polovine XIX v." (Ethnographic Studies of the Russian Expeditions Around the World in the First Half of the 19th Century), published in 1956 in volume 30 of the *Trudy* of the Institute of Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, notes the continuing value of some of these publications.

Some of the participants' accounts that have been published since 1945 repeat a text which is otherwise available only under an imprint of the 1820's. In addition, many of the more recent editions include useful notes and bibliographies. A general survey of all the voyages of the first half of the 19th century, which gives only cursory attention to Alaska, appears on pages 142-223 of N. N. Zubov's *Otechestvennye moreplavatel'i-issledovatel'i morei i okeanov* (Russian Seafaring Explorers

of the Seas and Oceans), published in 1954 by the State Publishing House of Geographical Literature.

Voyages made in the years 1803-6 by the two ships *Neva* and *Nadezhda*, commanded by Iu. F. Lisianskii and I. F. Kruzenshtern, were described in accounts published by these men within a few years after their return. In 1947 Lisianskii's book was revised and republished by the State Publishing House of Geographical Literature as *Puteshestvie vokrug sveta na korable 'Neva' v 1803-1806 godakh*. Containing notes and a number of illustrations, the new edition is still only a partial replacement for the 1812 original or for the 1814 English translation.

A more scholarly account of Lisianskii's voyage is given by V. V. Nevskii in his *Pervoe puteshestvie rossiian vokrug sveta* (see note 3), which contains many footnotes, an extensive bibliography, maps, and short biographical sketches of Lisianskii and of Kruzenshtern. Since the latter did not touch at an Alaskan port, his book, republished in 1950, is left out of this discussion.

The two voyages of O. E. Kotsebu (von Kotzebue) in 1815-18 and 1823-26 are de-



*Inhabitants of the Aleutians depicted by Ludovik Choris in his rare work Voyage pittoresque autour du monde, avec des portraits des sauvages, . . . des vues maritimes, et plusieurs objets d'histoire naturelle (Paris, Imprimerie Fermin Didot, 1822).*



scribed in *Puteshestviia vokrug sveta* (Voyages Around the World), a 1949 publication of the State Publishing House of Geographical Literature. Although this volume has very few notes or illustrations and has been edited almost to the point of rewriting, it contains a substantial amount of material about Alaska, California, and the Hawaiian Islands.

An edition of the *Sochineniia* (Works) of V. M. Golovnin, giving an account of his voyages of 1807-9, 1811-13, and 1817-19, was issued in 1949 by the Chief Administration of the Northern Sea Route, the agency which administers the maritime traffic along the Arctic shores of the Soviet Union. Although Golovnin touched an Alaskan port on only the last voyage, the 1949 edition is worthy of note for its reproductions of sketches of Alaskan natives by the artist Tikhonov, who accompanied Golovnin. Like many of the other

[illegible]

The map, from the 1956 edition of Zagoskin's account of his travels, shows his winter journeys by solid lines and his summer ones by broken lines. The sketch of Novoarkhangel'sk, the center of Russian activity in Alaska (present-day Sitka), was drawn in 1843 by I. G. Voznesenskii and is reproduced from the same volume. It shows the governor's residence and the Church of St. Michael the Archangel.

A black and white photograph of a historical town scene, likely from the 19th century. The foreground shows the steep, shingled roof of a building. In the middle ground, several wooden buildings are visible, including a large, multi-story structure with a central dome and a smaller, ornate building with a spire. The background is hazy, suggesting a distant horizon or a body of water.

bibliographical article "A. F. Kashevarov kak issledovatel' Aliaski" in *Sovetskaia etnografiia*, no. 1, 1952, p. 175-179. This article lists Kashevarov's writings and characterizes his attitude toward the Russian Government and the Russian American Company.

Further Russian writings on ethnography are listed in the bibliography appended to volume 1 of *Narody Ameriki* (The Peoples of America), published in 1959 by the Institute of Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences as part of its series of surveys of the anthropology of the world. The text of these volumes offers a useful summary of current Soviet thought in this field and there are a number of useful illustrations.

A general history of the discovery and exploration of North America is I. I. Magidovich's *Istoriia otkrytiia i issledovaniia Severnoi Ameriki*, issued in 1962 by the State Publishing House for Geographical Literature. Although it includes the whole period of European exploration and the references to Russian voyages are therefore largely summaries of information found elsewhere, the short chapter on travels into the interior of Russian America before 1867 (p. 297-303) may offer some guidance to more specialized literature.

Finally reference should be made to the very striking *Atlas Geograficheskikh otkrytii v Sibiri i v Severo-Zapadnoi Amerike, XVI-XVIII vv.* (Atlas of the Geographical Dis-

coveries in Siberia and Northwestern America in the Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries), which the Institute of Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences published in 1964. It contains 194 maps, ranging from the first representations, drawn in the late 16th century, of the area east of the Ural range to late 18th-century charts of the coasts of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. From this volume one can determine, almost year by year, the state of cartographic knowledge of these regions. The introduction by A. V. Efimov and the reproductions of the legends of each map offer rich possibilities for further study.

As was noted, the purpose of this survey has been only to supplement earlier material by indicating relatively recent Soviet publications dealing with the discovery, exploration, and administration of Alaska. In fact, the third phase of this topic, that of Russian rule in Alaska and the economic activities of the Russian American Company, has been neglected by Soviet writers and, despite the signs of interest in pre-1867 Russian works on Alaskan ethnography noted above, there has been no great effort to bring this period into focus from the Soviet point of view.<sup>4</sup> For this reason, Americans interested in the history of Alaska still must rely heavily on H. H. Bancroft and on works listed in Wickersham's bibliography, as other publications are useful chiefly for correcting detail without adding a large amount of new information.

#### Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> For a recent English-language account of the literature on Dezhnev's voyage and for an examination of the way in which a previous American writer viewed this subject, see Raymond H. Fisher's "Semen Dezhnev and Professor Golder" in *Pacific Historical Review*, 25: 281-291 (August 1956).

<sup>2</sup> A. V. Efimov, *Iz istorii velikikh russkikh geograficheskikh otkrytii v Severnom Ledovitom i Tikhom okeanakh, XVII—pervaia polovina XVIII veka* (Moscow, Geografiz, 1950), p. 156-162.

<sup>3</sup> A list of these voyages is to be found in V. V. Nevskii's account of the first Russian circumnavigation of the earth, *Pervoe puteshestvie Rossiian vokrug sveta* (Moscow, Gosudarstvennoe izdatel'stvo geograficheskoi literatury, 1951), p. 12-13.

<sup>4</sup> A typescript bibliography of references to Russian-language material on the Russian American Company and on Fort Ross in California has been made available to the Slavic and Central European Division of the Library by the Lenin State Library in Moscow. It offers little new information.

*Statue of Moses by Ivan Meštrović, as shown in  
Hrvatska revija, 1929, no. 4.*

# *The Matica Hrvatska and Croatian Literature*

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IN ITS NEARLY 125 years of uninterrupted activity, the Croatian cultural society known now as the Matica Hrvatska has effectively promoted the intellectual growth of the Croatian people and the ideal of co-operation among the southern Slavs, a concept of great significance to the founders of the society. While it has assisted endeavors in many fields of human knowledge, the Matica has devoted the greatest part of its resources to Croatian literature, publishing both earlier masterpieces and current belles-lettres.<sup>1</sup>

The society was founded in 1842 by the leaders of the Illyrian movement to further their cultural projects. Besides striving to bring general enlightenment to their people, these men sought to foster belief in the proposition of the common origin and common future of the southern Slavs, including the Serbs and Slovenes as well as the Croats. Claiming as their predecessors the ancient Illyrians who once inhabited part of the territory now included in Yugoslavia, they hoped to bring about the formation of a south-Slav confed-



eration within the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Such a political body would protect the rights and privileges of the southern Slavs under Hapsburg rule.

To a great extent these aspirations were manifestations of practical resistance to Magyar pressure for increased hegemony in the historic Hungarian lands of the Empire. In this conflict the question of language took on double significance. The shapers of government policy pressed for the adoption of Hungarian as the administrative language instead of the politically neutral Latin then in use. This would have forced representatives of other linguistic groups to learn Hungarian in order to transact any official business or to qualify for a governmental position. Thus language came to symbolize demands for equal status within the Empire, and efforts to preserve the Croatian language and culture took on great political importance as a deterrent to Magyarization. Since any advocacy of Slavic union was suspect in Hapsburg government circles, the term Illyrian, used to refer to the common heritage of the southern Slavs, was considered dangerous. Its use was prohibited as an act of censure of the Illyrian idea.

Under these conditions Croatian intellectuals expended much energy attempting to develop their countrymen's knowledge of Croatian political and cultural achievements in the past. To further this purpose the Ilirska Čitaonica (Illyrian Reading Room) was opened in Zagreb in 1838, as were similar reading rooms in other cities. The organizers soon recognized the need for more books expressing their point of view, and they were also eager to make available the monuments of Croatian literature, which had enjoyed a considerable flowering in the 16th and 17th centuries. At the same time they wished to encourage contemporary creative efforts. The formation of a society to fulfill these functions was suggested, and in 1842 official approval was granted. The society was referred to successively as the Matica Ilirska, the Narodna

Matica, and the Matica Horvatsko-Slavonska.

The new society immediately gave support to the journal *Kolo*,<sup>2</sup> already begun by Stanko Vraz, one of the leaders of the Illyrian movement. For its first monographs it began preparing the works of the 17th-century poet Ivan Gundulić, issuing *Osman*, his epic on the defeat of a Turkish sultan, in 1844 (358, 137 p.) and a volume of shorter poems, *Različite pjesni* (Various Poems), in 1847 (306 p.).

The society resisted the pressures of distrustful government officials and developed solid organizational and financial foundations. Depending exclusively on small contributions from numerous individuals interested in its work, the society soon managed to secure adequate funds to pay for its programs. Internal problems, such as its stand in the heated debate over orthography and other aspects of the literary language, were also resolved. The Matica eventually accepted the proposals of the Serb Vuk Karadžić, who advocated a unified Serbo-Croatian literary language that drew its main features from a dialect common to a large proportion of both Croatian and Serbian folk literature.

Though forced to suspend some of its activities during the revolutionary years of 1848 and 1849, the Matica continued working and planning for better times. In keeping with the ideals of its founders it attempted to unite with other literary and scholarly organizations in Zagreb and sought cooperative agreements with similar societies elsewhere, hoping to establish a more comprehensive cultural and educational program. Such proposals met with slight success at the time, but the Matica continued these efforts with better results in later years.

During its first decades the society divided its publishing endeavors between reprints of major Croatian literary works and a succession of journals made up of belles-lettres and critical and didactic essays: *Kolo* (1847-51), *Neven* (1852-57), *Književnik* (1864-66), and *Vienac* (1869-72). Although these periodi-

cals had short runs, they are nonetheless noteworthy. For instance, *Književnik* counted among its editors and chief contributors the internationally famous philologist Vatroslav Jagić and the historian Franjo Rački, who was to become the first president of the Jugoslavenska Akademija (Yugoslav Academy) when it was organized in Zagreb in 1867.

In 1874 the society adopted its present name and reorganized its operations, increasing its publishing volume greatly. From this time on it issued an impressive proportion of the most important Croatian literary works, as well as numerous translations from world literature, including stories by the American author Washington Irving. The Matica actively encouraged creative efforts with such incentives as competitions for studies on specified topics, liberal advances for works in progress, honoraria for finished manuscripts, aid to writers in straitened financial circumstances, and support to the families of deceased writers.

The society commemorated its 50th anniversary with a memorial book entitled *Matica Hrvatska od godine 1842 do godine 1892; spomen-knjiga* (1892, 338 p.). The volume, written by Tade Smičiklas and Franjo Marković, contains a historical sketch of the society's first half century and short biographies of some of its important members and benefactors. From the 1870's on, the Matica offered a diversified selection of works in the natural and social sciences as well as belles-lettres. Its publications included books by some of the top intellectual leaders of Croatia, such as the distinguished historian Ferdinand Šišić and the spokesman of the Croatian Peasant Party Stjepan Radić, whose name occurs frequently in connection with the society until his assassination in 1928.

During World War I the Matica was not permitted to function as a cultural organization or to send its publications gratis to members, but it continued operations throughout the war, publishing books for sale. It greeted with acclaim the postwar formation of the

Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes; the dream of the founders of the society was brought to fruition in this union of the three south-Slav peoples.

As this ideal became tarnished by internal political conflict in the new state, the Matica Hrvatska came under growing government supervision. Several times in the 1930's its publications were confiscated.<sup>3</sup> But even in these circumstances the society flourished and its editions became important forums for Croatian thought. Its serials *Hrvatsko kolo* and *Hrvatska revija* were especially significant in the period between the two World Wars.

The first of these, the annual miscellany *Hrvatsko kolo* (Croatian Circle), was originated in 1905, discontinued after 1912, and reestablished in 1927. It contained articles on a variety of subjects by many important figures in Croatia, such as Ferdinand Šišić and Stjepan Radić, mentioned above. Many issues included illustrations representing the best of Croatian graphic and plastic arts, among which the sculpture of the world-renowned Ivan Meštrović stands out. Despite such diversity *Hrvatsko kolo* was chiefly devoted to original literature and literary criticism, and the highly respected literary historian Antun Barac contributed many articles to it.

Shortly after reviving *Hrvatsko kolo* in 1927 the Matica supplemented it with the monthly review *Hrvatska revija*. The first issue of this significant journal (1928, no. 1-2) contained the play *U agoniji* (In Agony) by Miroslav Krleža, one of the key literary figures in 20th-century Yugoslavia. The scope of the new review was similar to that of *Hrvatsko kolo* but, as a monthly, it provided a forum for discussing current problems and developments in Croatian society. As a special feature, many individual issues were illustrated with reproductions of the works of a single prominent artist. For example, issue no. 4 for 1929 contained reproductions of four sculptures and six sketches by Ivan Meštrović.



Both *Hrvatsko kolo* and *Hrvatska revija* were continued through World War II, the former being published with varying frequency until 1955. These serials together offer a wealth of information on Croatian intellectual and artistic life over a span of 60 years.<sup>4</sup>

As it had in World War I, the Matica continued its activities during World War II and welcomed the reunification of Yugoslavia after this period of separation and turmoil. Fol-

lowing its tradition, the society has placed its main emphasis in the postwar years on belles-lettres and literary studies. In spite of financial difficulties in the first decade after the war many important works were published. Deserving special mention is the standard short history of Yugoslav literature, *Jugoslavenska književnost*, by Antun Barac (1954, 331 p.).<sup>5</sup> The series *Hrvatska književna kritika* (Croatian Literary Criticism) was begun in 1950 and now totals 10 volumes of

*Left: Threshing in a Bosnian village, by Vladimir Becić, reprinted from Hrvatska revija, 1931, no. 1.*

selections from essays by such prominent Croatian literary figures as Stanko Vraz, Anton Gustav Matoš, Antun Barac, and Miroslav Krleža.

The Matica's tradition of cooperation with similar societies dates from 19th-century relations with the Matica Srpska in Novi Sad, the Društvo Srpske Slovesnosti (Society of Serbian Literature)—now the Srpska Akademija Nauka i Umetnosti (Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts)—in Belgrade, the Jugoslavenska Akademija Znanosti i Umjetnosti (Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts) in Zagreb, and others. In recent years the

Matica Hrvatska has undertaken several projects in conjunction with other organizations. It joined with the Matica Srpska to prepare and issue the orthographical guide and dictionary of the Serbo-Croatian literary language, *Pravopis hrvatsko-srpskoga književnog jezika s pravopisnim rječnikom* (1960, 884 p.), which was also issued in Novi Sad in Cyrillic characters, with a slightly different title. A more ambitious venture, in association with the Zora publishing house in Zagreb, is the series *Pet stoljeća hrvatske književnosti* (Five Centuries of Croatian Literature), which ranges from folk literature to selected works of





major writers, from 16th-century Dalmatian poets and playwrights to present-day authors. The series already includes more than 100 volumes.

Three reprints recently issued by the society deserve special mention, for each is a standard study on its subject. A survey of the history of the Croatian people by Ferdinand Šišić, *Pregled povijesti hrvatskoga naroda* (1962, 550 p.), was originally published in 1916 and was reprinted in part in 1926. It is richly documented, with primary and secondary sources cited at the beginning of each chapter and numerous illustrations, maps, and charts throughout. Appendixes include a brief biographical sketch on Šišić and a chronological listing of his publications, both prepared by Jaroslav Šidak, who also brought the bibliographical aids up to date. This survey is an excellent introduction to Croatian history and guide to sources for further study.

Another important reprint is *Gramatika hrvatskoga ili srpskoga književnog jezika* (Grammar of the Croatian or Serbian Literary Language) by Tomislav Maretić (1963, 690 p.). Since its first printing in 1899 it has remained one of the most reliable studies of the language. In the new edition, prepared for publication by Mate Hraste and Pavle Rogić partly in accordance with plans of the author before his death in 1938, many sections have been revised to reflect modern usage. The section on stylistics, considered antiquated, has been deleted.

Also noteworthy is the second edition of Mihovil Kombol's fine book on Croatian belles-lettres up to the mid-19th century, *Povijest hrvatske književnosti do narodnog preporoda* (1961, 482 p.). Originally published by the Matica in 1945, the text has been revised and the bibliographical notes supplemented to reflect subsequent research by Milan Ratković and Jakša Ravlić.

The society's enduring interest in the outstanding Croatian artist Ivan Mestrovic is evidenced by a volume with his name as title (1962, xxxvi, 192 p.), consisting of a short critical appreciation by Željko Grum and a collection of photographs of artifacts, principally by Tošo Dabac. This is one of several books recently issued by the Matica in English, French, German, and Russian versions besides the original Serbo-Croatian edition.

The commemorative volume *Matica Hrvatska, 1842-1962* (1963, 434 p.), contains a historical résumé by Jakša Ravlić and a detailed bibliography of the society's publications, compiled by Marin Somborac. The latter lists 1,385 items issued by the Matica and its recently formed branches in seven provincial centers throughout Croatia. In summarizing political, intellectual, and economic events in the society's long and fruitful life, Ravlić portrays its successful efforts, in adversity and prosperity, to encourage Croatian intellectual endeavor. Today, as in the past, the Matica Hrvatska continues making impressive cultural contributions to its nation.

#### Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> For a complete list of the Matica's publications until 1962 see *Matica Hrvatska, 1842-1962* (1963, 434 p.). Unless otherwise indicated, all publications mentioned in this article were issued by the Matica Hrvatska in Zagreb.

<sup>2</sup> *Kolo*, meaning wheel or circle, signifies a traditional south-Slav dance form done in a circle. The word has appeared in the titles of numerous south-Slav journals and newspapers.

<sup>3</sup> *Matica Hrvatska, 1842-1962*, p. 184, 188.

<sup>4</sup> In 1963 the Matica once more began publishing a monthly review under the title *Kolo*, tracing its lineage to the original *Kolo* issued by the society.

<sup>5</sup> This important work has been translated into English by Petar Mijuškovic with the title *A History of Yugoslav Literature* (Belgrade, Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations of Yugoslavia. 1955. 266 p.).



## Some Recent Publications of the Library of Congress<sup>1</sup>

*Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1965.* 1966. 177 p. Cloth, \$2.25, free to libraries. Paper, free.

*Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1965.* 1966. 28 p. Reprint from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*. Free on request to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., 20540.

*Catalog of the 20th National Exhibition of Prints Held at the Library of Congress May 1 Through September 18, 1966.* 1966. 15 p. Free. For each of the 72 prints in the exhibit the catalog gives title, price, and the name and address of the artist. Reproductions of the 9 prints purchased through the Pennell Fund and a photograph of the Jury of Admission illustrate the booklet.

*Library of Congress Publications in Print March 1966.* 1966. 32 p. Free. This year for the first time, entries include GPO catalog numbers (for ordering publications from the Superintendent of Documents), LC card numbers (for ordering LC catalog cards), and LC call numbers (for locating publications in the collections).

*National Directory of Latin Americanists: Biobibliographies of 1,884 Specialists in the Social Sciences and Humanities.* Hispanic Foundation Bibliographical Series No. 10. 1966. 351 p. \$2. Compiled by the Hispanic Foundation, Li-

brary of Congress. Each of the alphabetically arranged entries gives date and place of birth, summary of educational background and professional experience, major publications, degree of competence in relevant languages, research specialties, and home and office addresses. A separate specialty index makes it possible to locate Latin Americanists with professional competence in any of the following fields: anthropology, architecture, art, city and regional planning, communication, economics, education, geography, history, journalism, languages, law, library science and bibliography, literature, music, linguistics, philosophy, political science, psychology, social welfare, sociology, and statistics.

The project was supported by the U.S. Office of Education and the Ford Foundation to foster communication among specialists with similar interests and to help private and public institutions find specialists in the social sciences and humanities whose interests and training particularly fit them for professional work in Latin America.

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<sup>1</sup> Priced publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, unless otherwise noted. Free publications are available on request to the Office of the Secretary, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., 20540, unless otherwise noted.



